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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIX NO. 260- BOMBAY: FRIDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
1 16

BRITAIN'S NEW CABINET ANNOUNCED.

"Half-Naked" Fakir Shakes Hands With King George.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE PARTY

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi met King George for the first time since thirty years ago when His Majesty, as Duke of Cornwall, visited South Africa. Gandhiji then presented an address on behalf of the Indian community.

CLAD IN LOIN-CLOTH.

To-day bare-headed and clad in his customary loincloth and shawls, the Mahatma, who was accompanied by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mahadev Desai went to Buckingham Palace in response to the King's invitation to a party, which was attended by all delegates to the Round Table Conference.

FINE WEATHER.

Crowds gathered outside the Palace long before the first guests appeared. Fine, clear weather prevailed.

GANDHIJI CHEERED.

Mahatma Gandhi was seated in a large closed car in the middle of the back seat and passed in an almost unnoticed, though cheer was raised. Indians waved coloured handkerchiefs and scarves and by a coincidence sentries at that moment came to attention.

POLICEMEN SALUTE.

There was an enigmatic smile on the Mahatma's lips as the car passed through the gates and policemen saluted, but otherwise Gandhiji displayed no trace of his thoughts as he entered the precincts of the Palace.

UP THE CRIMSON STEPS.

Gandhiji walked up the crimson staircase with other guests, shook hands with the King and Queen and then passed to the state rooms where he stood talking with some Round Table Conference delegates.

SHAKING HANDS.

When Their Majesties had shaken hands with and greeted all guests, they went to the long picture gallery and mingled with the guests, talking informally with them.

TEA AND MUSIC.

Masses of chrysanthemums and other blooms helped to beautify the state rooms and the Green Dining Room where tea was served. Music was played by the String Band of the Scouts Guards.

PRINCE OF WALES ATTENDS.

The Prince of Wales who had been visiting Liverpool, returned to London by air and drove to Buckingham Palace to attend the party.—Reuter.

Simon Scheme And Govt. Policy.

JANUARY DECLARATION STILL STANDS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

It is authoritatively stated that the British Government's declaration of 19th January last stands firmly now, as then, as the basis of Round Table Conference. That declaration was of All-party agreement and there is no likelihood of departure from it by any British Government.

This statement is made with reference to the report published in London that the settlement at the present in the minds of Government is the offer of immediate provincial autonomy to be followed later by extension of self-Government at the centre,, thus involving a return to the Simon Commission proposals.—Reuter.

DOLE TO INDIA

New R. T. C. Tactics

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

"With the fast approach of Divali will there be a revival of trade between India and England? Will it be possible to sign contracts after Premier MacDonald's Declaration?" These are the questions among the many raised by various delegates.

The National Government has to make up its mind within the next six days as they alone are in a position to supply the answer to the questions. When Lord Sankey was "generous" to Mahatma Gandhi to make what is termed, a gesture of goodwill, that the Government will give forthwith Provincial Autonomy with a promise further to consider the question of responsibility in the centre, Gandhiji was not slow to recognise the implications of the offer.

When Sir Samuel Hoare pleaded for long with the Mahatma not to be impatient, but to recognise Government's difficulties in the midst of the Premier's trying job in forming the Ministry, Gandhiji did not hesitate to ask him if he had shown impatience even during Britain's worse time.

It is reported Gandhiji told Lord Sankey that he would consider his offer only if there was real Provincial Autonomy and only if his colleagues welcomed it. He further told Sir Samuel Hoare that he would remain in the conference until the end emphasising his dissent wherever he felt it necessary and continuing to work up a better constitution as would satisfy the Congress.

When Gandhiji consulted the other British Indian delegates, barring the Muslims, Sir A. P. Patro and Dr. Ambedkar, every one refused even to consider the proposal. When the question came to serious discussion it was understood that the British Government's proposals would also contain an extension of reforms in the immediate future, pending framing of the Federal Constitution and its enactment.

The Premier, it will be remembered, had promised in his closing speech at the last session to investigate the possibilities of such exension. Government's view is that it would be able to transfer all reserved subjects to the charge of Ministers responsible.

This course could not ever be considered satisfactory to Gandhiji; but so far as the Liberal leaders were concerned even their position is this. They say that last year, it was a well-known secret that they had pressed the Premier to take such a step to the Legislatures.

Provincial autonomy can be immediately introduced without change in the present constitution. This the Government would promise to do forthwith. They would have had confidence then that this was an earnest of the larger thing to follow.

At the present moment the position of the Cabinet, owing to the changed circumstances of the General elections, has given the impression, right or wrong, that the grant of Provincial Autonomy would not be followed, as promised by the Federation, but that the Tory element would be able to postpone, and postpone it for several years longer. They were therefore cnable to accept Lord Sankey's proposal as satisfactory.

DHRANGADHRA SATYAGRAHA

First Jatha Under Arrest

(From A Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, Nov. 5.

A party of 30 Satyagrahis, including five ladies reached Dhrangadhra on Wednesday, they were prohibited from entering the State limits by the District Magistrate, but the order was discharged and all were arrested. The arrested party, it is reported was taken to Tikar desert side in a motor lorry. From early in the morning, the streets and corners of Dhrangadhra were strongly guarded by the police who blocked the main road to the station. Women went to see the "Satyagrahis" but were stopped at Shakatmata and Kapadbazar.

The noon and night trains from Dhrangadra to Wadhwan came practically empty, because the Dhrangadra passengers were prohibited from going to the station.

New Record In London-Cape Town Flight.

MISS SALAMAN'S SUCCESS.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Cape Town.—Miss Salaman has beaten the London-Cape Town flight record by 27½ hours:

"Sixty-four hours," trimphantly exclaimed Miss Salaman, leaping from the cockpit of her mahine (referring to her actual flying time) amid congratulations of official civil welcoming Party who informed her that the London-Cape Town record was hers by twenty-seven and half hours.

Peggy is a debuntonte who adopted flying to escape boredom of Mayfair drawing rooms. She planned the flight in secret and donned flannel trousers and white sweater at eleven on the night of 31st October. She started practically without any luggage but did not forget the smart evening gown.

She and her companion Gordon Store were loud in each other's praise. "My job was that of a navigator. Peggy was the first pilot," Store said.

"Gordon has got nerves of iron," she rejoined.

MISS SALAMAN REACHES CAPE TOWN

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Cape Town.—Miss Peggy Salaman landed here at forty minutes past seven this morning.

(Miss Salaman was on record breaking flight from London to Cape Town.)—Reuter.

HEADING TOWARDS NO-RENT WAR?

U. P. Agrarian Crisis.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S LETTER TO GOVERNMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

There is a great deal of speculation regarding the result of the Conference dealing with the remissions of rent, but there are indications to show that Congressmen are disastisfied, and that the situation has not improved.

Matters, however, may still be settled, as it is reported that both Mr. Sherwani and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have written letters to the Chief Secretary, and the outcome may be another conference with officials before the 15th instant.

The Congress is anxious that the question should be decided before that date, as payment of rents is due after that date, and the Commissioner has declined to issue any statement till orders are received.—A. P.

NEED FOR DRASTIC RETRENCHMENT

England Reacts On Japan

INCREASE IN BANK RATE

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Tokio.—The bank rate has been raised from 5.84 to 6.57. The Finance Minister drew the attention of the War and Navy Ministers to the drastic need for retrenchment in view of the anticipated marked deficit in revenue in consequnce, 'inter alia' of Britain's suspension of the Gold Standard.

IRELAND'S REPLY TO BRITAIN'S TARIFF POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The dail has passed all the stages of the Bill introduced by President Cosgrave yesterday morning to prevent dumping.

The bill authorises a provisional imposition or variation of customs duties. The Minister of Finance, explained that the Bill was meant to deal with the emergency with which they were likely to be faced by the change of Britain's tariff policy.

The Senate will be asked to pass the bill to-day.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

CHAMBERLAIN AS EXCHEQUER.

New Cabinet Appointments.

SIMON GETS FOREIGN MINISTERSHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Following are new Cabinet appointments:—
Chancellor of Exchequer:—NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.
President of Board of Trade:—Mr. WALTER RUNCIMAN.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—Sir JOHN SIMON.
Secretary of State for Dominions:—Mr. J. THOMAS.
Secretary of State for Colonies: Sir PHILIP CUNLIFEE-LISTER
Secretary of State for India:—Sir SAMUEL HOARE.
First Lord of Admiralty:—Sir EYRES MONSELL.
Secretary of State for War:—LORD HAILSHAM.
Secretary of State for Air:—MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY
Secretary of State for Home Affairs:—Sir HERBERT SAMUEL
Lord President of Council:—Mr. STANLEY BALDWIN.
Lord Privy Seal:—Mr. PHILIP SNOWDEN.
President of Board of Education:—Sir DONALD MACLEAN.
Minister of Agriculture:—Sir JOHN GILMOUR.
Minister of Labour:—Sir HENRY BETTERTON.
First Commissioner of Works:—Major ORMSBY-GORE.
Lord Chancellor:—Lord SANKEY.
Secretary of State for Scotland:—Sir ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR.
Minister of Health:—Sir HILTON YOUNG.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

War For Control Of Railway Line.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The struggle between Chinese and Japanese for the possession of the 1,800 foot railway bridge spanning the Nonni River in Manchuria has now developed into a serious fighting in course of which, it is stated, fifteen Japanese have been killed while Chinese casualties are unknown.

Deep reasons account for the importance attached to this crossing according to Reuter's Shanghai correspondent, who points out that the Japanese column apparently wants to use it in order to reach their objective, Tsitsihar, and thereby obtain virtual control of the important passes through Hsingan Mountains and prevent any possible Soviet advance.

It will equolly enable stiff resistance to the offensive of General Machanshan (Acting Governor of Hellungkiang, which is of the size of France) who it is believed, is receiving assistance from the Soviet. Gen. Machanshan commands the Chinese forces at the bridge, while the Japanese are assisted by the Chinese General Chang Hat Peng.

Gen. Machansan blew up bridge and fighting occurred when the Japanese attempted to repair it. The Japanese War Office declares that casualties are due to Machanshan breaking undertaking not to fire.—Reuter.

(Earlier news on page 8).

"BOMBAY SAMACHAR"

Divali Number.

The "Bombay Samachar" Divali Number, which is profusely illustrated, is published to-day. It is priced at Re. 1. A detailed notice of the Number will appear in to-morrow's "Chronicle."

TORCH OF REVOLUTION IS LIT!

Gandhiji Has Come For Last Chance Of Peace.

CHOICE BEFORE BRITAIN

India Will No Longer Tolerate Alien Domination

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The "Friends of India," opened a campaign to educate British public opinion on the Indian affairs by arranging a public meeting for Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Pandit Govind Malaviya yesterday night at the Victory House under the chairmanship of Mr. Allen Skinner, the party-chairman of the Eyelpee Division.

After explaining the Congress Resolution on Independence, Mrs. Naidu said that it was not proper for Britain to ask India as to who would protect her frontiers and other borders, as Britain must be ashamed to have made her emasculated.

She said, **"Our claim is that no nation can lift its head as a free nation, that has no control over its Military and Financial resources.**

NO MORE DICTATION.

If England ruled over India, it was because of India's folly and Britain's cunning. Our present association must mean not only India's demoralisation, but total degradation of England.

"India is, therefore, determined to say, that the hour has come when she will no longer submit to the dictation of Britain."

THE BRITISH METHOD.

She was temperamentally an Internationalist, and if her country exploited any other nation, she would have no hesitation to fight her own country. She would rather have her Nation go to perdition than be so brutal as to emasculate another nation. But with the English people ruling over India, the motto was: "My country right or wrong."

HANDS OFF COMMUNITIES.

Mrs. Naidu then referred to the communal and other problems as India's domestic problems, and warned the English people that she would not allow England to interfere. Those who did interfere were doing it as a subsidised propaganda ——an insidious propaganda——with the help of hired people, who were fools to do a subterfugous job.

CHALLENGE TO DIE-HARDS.

She was deliberately and after fullest consideration making that charge, and she was prepared to prove it to the hilt. She asked the audience to remember that so long as the Indian people followed Mahatma Gandhi, it was the way of peace, which did not mean cowards peace.

Continuing, she said that Indians were not timid and were not afraid, but were prepared to shed their blood. They were prepared to quench the flame that is burning within their hearts for the freedom of their country. The torch of revolution was there. It was Britain's choice how she meets it.

She can no longer have India as a market by brute force. India will not have any more of trafficking with Britain. Mahatma Gandhi was giving one more chance for Britain by keeping India away from violence and bloodshed.

NOT GOD'S MANDATE.

One member of the audience told Mrs. Naidu that the recent Election proved that the Tories were right in demanding firm rule in India.

She replied: "Don't delude yourself to think that God has spoken to you to rule that way.

The questioner said: "Don't you think, we as a nation, are extremely tolerant."

Mrs. Naidu replied: "You have by tricks managed to be tolerated, but you are not tolerant."

When he (questioner) said: "We have made India big," Mrs. Naidu promptly retorted: "Yes, by taking away India's wealth, looting villagers, winning battles with the help of Indian soldiers. Without India, England would have been a third rate Power, sunk low in the estimation of the world."

"I AM A REBEL."

Ultimately, she told the interrogator:—

"I am a rebel, every inch a rebel and will not tolerate domination by any foreign nation."

Another public meeting is being organised for Saturday afternoon at the Trafalgar Square, to be addressed by Mr. Reginald Reynolds, Pandit Govind Malaviya, Mr. Devidas Gandhi and Mr. Amritlal Seth.

CURFEW ORDER IN FORCE IN ALL THE CYPRUS TOWNS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Larnaca.—The Curfew Order is still being enforced in all towns in Cyprus except Larnaca. The Governor has issued an order under which reparation for any damage by rioters may be levied from Greek and Christian inhabitants (thus excluding the Muslim and Turkish elements) of the twons and villages following the enactment of a special law relating to damage done.—Reuter.r

EGYPT ADOPTS SWADESHI.

Cotton On Easy Terms To Factory.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Cairo.—Government is condering the selling of stored cotton to a local spinning and weaving company on terms that would enable them to increase the output of manufactured cotton-goods to meet Egypt's requirements.—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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A R6156

WANTED—Marathi experienced GRADUATE TEACHERS (Hons Grade), good disciplinarian, willing immediate employments, for up-country. See personally with testimonials, ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, Kammar Building, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R6144

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A R5882

WANTED—ORGANISERS for sale of our variety of Teas on Rs. 100 per month. Selected Candidates must invest Rs. 100. Apply to PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.
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AVAILABLE—Experienced HINDU GRADUATE TUTOR. Remuneration boarding and lodging only. Write Box No. 1229, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 6149

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WANTED—TO KNOW that THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Apply for the prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 3814

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DR. GHASWALLA, EYE SPECIALIST.—"Dr. Ghaswalla's Eye Hospital" Opposite Marine Lines Station. Telephone 22429. FEES MODERATE.
A R6124

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. B. Poonegar on 1st Floor.
C R 300

TO LET—19, Cuffe Parade, facing the sea. First and ground floors consisting of drawing, dining and 4 bed rooms each with garages and servant's quarters. Apply RUTTONJEE ROMONJEE & CO., No. 60, Forbes Street.
C R 6123

TO BE LET—A GODOWN and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS in Bhat Bazar, opposite the fountain from 1st of Kartak. For particulars apply or see SUPERINTENDENT, LADY NORTHCOTE ORPHANAGE, 3, Chowpatty Road.
C R 6101

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

In Insolvency

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

The Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay has declared a dividend in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below. The dividend will be paid on and after the 16th day of November, 1931, to those creditors who have proved their claims. Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address of the creditors, appearing in the records of this Office.

INSOLVENCY NO.	ESTATE	PARTICULARS OF DIVIDEND.
No. 703 of 1928.	Shaik Abdul Aziz Shaik Abdul Kader alias Shaik Haroon Shaik Abdul Kader.	First dividend of 2 annas & 6 pies in the Rupee.
" 1061 of 1928.	Damoder Narayen Bhide.	" 5 annas & 6 pies in the Rupee.
" 34 of 1929.	John Anthony Soares Almeida.	" 4 annas in the Rupee.
" 128 of 1929.	Raymond Abraham Navgaokar.	" 2 annas in the Rupee.
" 435 of 1929.	Alexander James Waller.	" 2 annas & 9 pies in the Rupee.
" 322 of 1925.	Nanalal Magonlal Jaichand (Personal Estate.)	" & final dividend of 2½ pies in the Rupee.
" 1370 of 1925.	Lowji Bhanji Goradia.	" 10½ pies in the Rupee.
" 553 of 1927.	Ramchandra Keshav Surawankar.	" 6 annas & 10 pies in the Rupee.
" 603 of 1927.	Salebhoy Hatimbhoy Kanga traded as Hatim & Co.	" 3 pies in the Rupee.
" 1420 of 1927.	Mahadeo Gopal Kolwanker.	" 1 anna & 4 pies in the Rupee.
" 97 of 1923.	Trimlay Venkat Serin alias Serin Trimlay.	" 5 pies in the Rupee.
" 357 of 1928.	Reginald Jaseph McMohan.	" 3 annas & 8 pies in the Rupee.
" 402 of 1928.	Frank Bitton.	" 1 anna & 2 pies in the Rupee.
" 544 of 1928.	Abdulla Haji Suleman Memon.	" 1 anna 3½ pies in the Rupee.
" 606 of 1928.	Yacoob Haji Suleman Meghani.	" 16 annas in the Rupee.
" 846 of 1928.	Engene Bhaskarrao Dalaya.	" 9 annas & 4 pies in the Rupee.
" 743 of 1928.	Gopal Ba'a Jadhow.	" 1 anna & 6 pies in the Rupee.
" 919 of 1928.	Mowji Ranchod Rajput.	" 4 annas in the Rupee.
" 1107 of 1928.	Tribhowandas Jethabhai Jogi.	" 2 annas & 6 pies in the Rupee.
" 1119 of 1928.	Hirabhai Sunderji traded as Damoder Sunderji & Co	" 2 annas & 7 pies in the Rupee.
" 1155 of 1928.	Joseph Walter Langford.	" 2 annas & 9 pies in the Rupee.
" 1246 of 1928.	Narayen Damoder Purao.	" 2 annas in the Rupee.
" 218 of 1929.	John Henry Stokes.	" 4 annas & 4 pies in the Rupee.
" 274 of 1929.	Alfred Frank Flynn.	" 3 annas & 9 pies in the Rupee.
" 345 of 1929.	William Crudington.	" 5 annas & 7 pies in the Rupee.
" 395 of 1929.	Tinnanur Ratnam alias T. Ratnam.	" 4 annas & 3 pies in the Rupee.
" 343 of 1921.	Mahomed Haji Bawa & Ors.	Second & final dividend of 4 annas in the Rupee.
" 78 of 1922.	Cooverji Hirji Thacker & anr.	" 1 anna in the Rupee.
" 475 of 1920.	Ganeshdas Gangadas (a firm).	Supplementary & final dividend of 2 annas & 8½ pies in the Rupee.
" 873 of 1922.	Devidas Muridar Sha.	Supplementary & final dividend of 3½ pies in the Rupee.
" 407 of 1928.	Suleman Haji Husein Memon	A distribution amongst the preferential creditors of 15 annas in the Rupee.
" 1032 of 1929.	Manilal Itcharam Desai.	" 16 annas in the rupee.

Dated this 4th day of November 1931.

N. B. ABUVALA,
Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay.

3878

Personal.

LEFT GRAND HOTEL—MAHMOUD BEY, the well-known Egyptian Spiritualist has REMOVED himself from Grand Hotel and will carry on his business and consultation in Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, opposite new Custom Office.
P R6155

Trade Announcement.

NARAYAN ART STUDIO—Chothani Cottage, Dawood Bag, Andheri.—CONCESSION during DIVALI HOLIDAYS from 5th November, 1931 to 11th November, 1931, Executed Photography enlargements in oil water and Black and White.
P R6153

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor, Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
R6155

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Property on view and catalogues are ready.

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100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Annual reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth particulars or time of writing. KALYNGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

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JOHN BOLES AND VIVIENNE SEGAL
ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE.

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THE STORY OF A COWARD TO A NATION.
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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Tango Maru	6893	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	13 Nov.	27 Nov.
*Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	2 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@30 Nov.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 13Dec.
Iyo ,,	5962	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@28 Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	13 Nov.	29 Nov.
Kashima Maru	10000	26 ,,	13 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	22000	24 Nov.	1 Dec.
Asama Maru	22000	9 Dec.	15 ,,

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ARRIVALS.

November 5.

Baron Newland, Bennett, Murmagoa
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City of Nagpur, McNeil, Karachi.
Ellora, Carter, Karachi.
Silverelm, Irvine, Karachi.
Mundra, Hemmings, London.
Kankor Maru, Nisami, Saigon.
City of Carlisle, Jones, New York.

DEPARTURES.

November 6.

Levere, Staleo, Trieste.
Vasna, Hulls, Busrah.
Maloja, Browning, Sydney.

LOADING.

November. 5.

Steamer Toronto for Hamburg.
Steamer Hokenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Varsova for Busrah.
Steamer Narkunda for London.

S S City of Carlisle:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer city of Carlisle, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Mundra:—The M M Coy's steamer Mundra, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ellora arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tevere:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Tevere will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

S S Ranpura, for London.—409425 Rs. bar gold, The Eastern Bank Ltd., 183945 Rs. bar gold Chartered Bank of I A and China; 810716 Rs. bar gold T C Shah; 81514 Rs. R. Motichand & Co.; 262695 Rs. bar gold Chartered Bank of I A and China; 710200 Rs. bar gold P and O. Banking Corpn; 90100 Rs. bar gold Eastern Bank Ltd.; 844131 Rs. bar gold R Gokuldas; 149990 Rs. bar gold R Gokuldas; 269108 Rs. bar gold T C Shah; 330703 Rs. bar gold National City Bank of New York; 153266 Rs. bar gold, R Gokuldas-159375 Rs. bar gold, J. Madhavji; 32 bales animal skin, H Oosman & Co.; 4 bales woollen carpets, A Azibulla; 400 cwts. groundnut kernals, M Bhuta & Co.; 313357 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India; 164683 Rs. bar gold, Eastern Bank Ltd.

For Marseilles.—496875 Rs. gold sovereign, R Gokuldas; 79500 Rs. bar gold, H Amichand; 165625 Rs. gold sovereign, R Gokuldas; 400 cwts. mustard seed, M Bhuta & Co.; 415040 Rs. gold sovereign B Tahermall.

For Salonica.—60 cwts. henna powder, M M & Co.

S S Vasna for Bahrein.—12000 Rs. silver rupees, S A Bassan; 34000 Rs. silver rupees, D Ishardas.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—1583 bags groundnut oil cakes, 791 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.; 69 bales cotton thread waste, A L Zaveri; 25 bales cotton thread waste, M Mofatlal & Co.; 100 bales cotton thread waste, 50 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 31 bales wool raw, W Latham & Co.; 7 bales wool raw, Clark & Smith Ltd.

For Glasgow:—686 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

For Manchester.—50 bales cotton thread waste, A L Zaveri; 100 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora; 60 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 135 drums groundnut oil; Swastika Oil Mills.

For Marseilles.—53 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For Barcelona.—6 bales cow hides, H A L A Majid; 50 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.

S S Narkunda for London.—3 cases mica, M M & Co.; 50 bales wool raw, The Eastern Wool Trading Co.; 134167 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India.

S S Schwarzenfels for Hamburg.—55 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 32 bales cotton fly, A L Zaveri; 30 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 299 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 62 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 12 bales cotton fly, V A Sanc.

For Ghent.—55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp.—75 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 4 bales goat skin, G K Hassam; 77 bales hemp, B Premji & Co.

For Bremen.—251 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Rotterdam.—110 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg.—200 cwts. castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mills Ltd.; 100 cwts. castor oil, Swastika Oil Mill Ltd.; 5 cases casings, D Abraham & Sons; 10000 bags joowari, T S Thadani & Sons; 2112 bags joowari, 2408 bags linseed, Ralli Bros; 70 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.

For Bremen.—5000 bags joowari T S Thadani & Sons.

For New York.—518 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.

S S Tevere, for Suez 42 bales, for Alexandretta 26 bales, for Beyrouth 16 bales and for Port Said 11 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Silverelm, for New York.—2800 bags castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 51 cases gum olibonum, 40 bags gum olibonum, A A M Mavji & Co.; 12 Nos. gas cylinders, Volkart Bros.; 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox & Kings, Ltd.

For Marseilles.—640 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 2840 bags castor seed, 1080 bags groundnut, K Devchand & Co.

For Houston.—313 bales jute rags, S Cooper & Co.

S S Barenlands for Hamourg.—1824 bags linseed, Strauss & Co.

S S City of Carlisle for New York 275 bags plantago seed, F F Campbell & Co.; 6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.

For Philadelphia.—38 nos. empty cylinders, White & Co.

For Halifax.—214 bags niger seed, A Govindji.

For Boston.—78 bales goat skin, Shamjimal.

S S Mundra for Dunkirk.—1370 bags castorseed, Birla Bros.

For Hull.—275 bags myrabollam, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Leith 1257 bags groundnut cakes J Travers & Sons.

S S Mirzapore for Hongkong.—30 bundles old alum scrap, M G Abdulhusein & Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn, D Sassoon & Co.

For Osaka.—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—39 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 148 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.; 350 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 91 bales cotton raw, M Malani; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama.—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

S S Tevere, Agents, L Triesting, from Trieste.—1200 bales paper; 98 cases screws; 851 cases wire nails; 67 cases enamel ware; 190 cases chains; 67 cases enamel ware; 190 cases chains; 620 cases glassware; 150 cases beer; 27 bolts and nuts; 25 cases sparkless; 30 cases lamps; 109 cases shoes; 59 cases shelves; 42 cases furniture; 500 bags starch; 50 cks. glucase; 1640 coils wire; 55 drums varnish.

From Venice.—430 bags sulphur 65 cases art-silk yarn; 13 bales silk waste yarn; 13 cases cheese; 44 cases gass ware.

From Brindini.—4503 bags potatoes; 300 bags almonds; 100 bags garlic.

From Bari.—530 bags almonds.

From Port Said.—126 bags garlic; 128 drums caustic soda.

From Aden:—7 bags gum Arabic; 130 bags chora.

S S Bamora, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah:— 674 bags mash; 70 bales wool.

From Mohmerah.— 14 bales wool; 60 bags reeds; 52 bags S. skins; 124 bags poppyseed; 56 bags almonds; 116 bags gum.

From Bushire:—163 bags raisin; 27 bags sheep skin; 67 bags almonds; 197 almonds kernals; 50 tin ghee; 53 bags P seeds, 76 bags linseed; 27 bags assofoetida.

From Bundar Abbas.— 31 bags almond seeds; /300 bags dates; 63 bags raisin; 12 bags pistas.

From Muscat.—2273 bags dates; 213 bags pomagranates.

From Charbor.—50 bundles mats.

From Qwadar.—53 pkts. fish; 35 bundles mats.

From Pasvi.—39 pkts. fish.

S S Vasna, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah.—47 bags S skin; 399 bags mash; 20371 bags dates; 33 bags qulls; 518 bags mash.

From Mohammerah.—41 bags almond kernals.

From Bushire.—19 bags almonds.

From Karachi.—54 bags gram flour; 35 cases salted fish; 40 bags qooqar; 17 bags H seeds.

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on 14 April, 2017

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Send me a Post Card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and I will send you by V. P. for Re. 1 only a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and losses in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in Service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophecies

N.B.—A reward of Rs. 101 would be awarded to any one challenging my statements.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Gramophone records; 5 p.m. Gramophone records; 7 p.m. Light and Instrumental Music, Master Chandu Pandit (a boy of 12 years), Ratnakant (Harmonium Solo), 9-20 p.m. Talk, next Week's Amusement by the Picture goer."

OHPTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The 45th Meeting of the Ohpthalmological Society of Bombay will be held at A. M. C. F. O. Hospital to-day (Friday,) when interesting cases will be shown and discussed. Dr. B. P. Banaji will read a paper on Spring Catarrh. The time is 6-30 p.m.

SWADESHI MARKET.

The Divali Entertainment programme is as under:—

To-day (Friday):—
10—11 a.m. Radio music.
3—6 p.m. Radio music.
6—8 p.m. Master Mafatlals music.
9—11 p.m. Kalbadevi Princess Street Vanar Sena's Dramatic Samvadas.

SOCIAL POSTPONED.—The annual social gathering of the Kanara Catholic Association, which was fixed for Nov. 9 has been postponed to a future convenient date.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Sirdar Jamiat Singh has decided to stand as an Independent candidate in the coming election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from "A" Ward.

DOWN WITH THE DRINK DEVIL.: There is a strong move among a large section of the Mangalorean community to do away with the alcoholic drinks at social functions. At the last Annual Aloysian dinner, liquors were not provided. Recently the Executive of the Kanara Catholic Association also decided to have a 'dry' social gathering on the Association Day. This function, which was fixed for the 9th instant. has, however, been postponed for a more convenient date.

B. P. C. C. BYE-ELECTION.

The Bye-election for the one seat rendered vacant to the B. P. C. C. from the Bhuleshwar (C) Ward District Congress Committee will take place on the 15th November in the Ward Committee's Office between 8 and 11 in the morning and 4 and 7 in the evening (S.T.) if there are more than one candidates contesting. Intending candidates should send their nominations to the Secretary, Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, Chhotalal Mansion, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, before 6 p.m. on the 11th instant.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

The training of the 2nd batch of Bombay Sevika Dal for "D" Ward will commence from 15th instant. Those desirous of taking the training are requested to enlist their names in the office at Congress House between 7 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING

The adjourned urgent special meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON MALARIA

Under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, Mr. C. K. R. Panikker of the Bombay Sanitary Association will deliver a public lecture illustrated with Cinema film on Malaria to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m.(S. T.) in Chatrisang Mohulla (near Umarkhadi Post Office.)

DAVAR BAR AGAIN Picket Beaten With Lathis

Volunteers of the Rashtriya Mahila Mandal, are regularly picketing the Davar Bar and adjacent liquor and toddy shops. Everyday they, it is alleged receive threats of assault in the locality. Volunteer Patkar received some lathi blows at Davar Bar on Tuesday night, while on picketing duty.

Arrangements are being briskly made to strengthen the picketing activities throughout the whole of the Girgaum Ward.

Protest Against Opening Of Toddy Shop.

A crowded meeting of the residents of the C. T. Tank locality was held on Wednesday to protest against the opening of a new toody shop in that locality. Mr. Yaswant Paruleker presided, Messrs. Girjashanker Sankleshawar, Uttamchand Manibhai Desai, Manilal Seth, Mohanlal Desai, Vishnu Modak and Ganpatishanker Desai voiced the opinion of the people that it was not wanted in that locality. The Government was also reminded of the breach of assurance given during the time of Sir Chunilal Mehta who was then the Minister of the Excise and Revenue, that no more liquor and toddy shops would allowed to be opened.

Corporation Debates Terminal Tax Proposals.

NARIMAN CHALLENGES LEGALITY

Commissioner's Laboured Apologia To Justify Step

When the Corporation met on Thursday afternoon there was again a keen debate on the proposal of levying a terminal tax on passengers, tax on cotton and several other taxes with a view to make up the deficit in the budget of the Improvement Trust. The question was left adjourned on Monday last. When the discussion was resumed on the question the Mayor read out a letter to the House from Mr. J. K. Mehta, president of a public meeting at Bandra, protesting against the tax on passengers. The letter said that the meeting had appointed a committee to take necessary steps in this connection.

POINTS OF ORDER

At the outset Mr. K. F. Nariman raised two points of order. He said that the said imposition was illegal and ultra-vires; only such taxes can be levied by Government or a Local Body like the Municipality as are provided for under Schedule I or Schedule II of Government of India Act 1919. Schedule I for Provincial Governments and II for Municipalities; in the list of taxes mentioned in Schedule II. There is no such thing as Terminal Tax on passengers, terminal tax as provided for in that schedule is only on goods or articles and accordingly we are entitled to and are levying what are known as Octroi or Town Duties. Other taxes are Toll, on Land and Building on animals on menials and domestic servants, trade, profession, Market and Service Taxes such as Halalkhor, Water, Lighting, etc. Therefore the novel Terminal Tax on passenger is ultra-vires, illegal, and Corporation has no right to impose it. Terminal Tax in all Acts always mean on goods or articles imported or exported. In Municipal Act, Railway Act, everywhere terminal tax is defined as such tax on goods only and never on men.

METHOD OF RECOVERY.

The second point of order is as regards the method of recovery. Mr. Nariman contended that the proposed recovery by asking the Railway Company demond an additional amount to the fixed and scheduled fare is also illegal. Under Section 66 of the Railway Act, the Company is bound to furnish a ticket on a passenger, offering its fixed and scheduled and sanctioned fare. The Company cannot demand for anything more and cannot legitimately refuse to issue a ticket or pass if the fixed fare is offered. Fare does not and cannot include tax but only travelling charges according to the distance or class. Mr. Nariman stated that he had addressed a letter to that effect to both the Agents of B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways. Hence he contended that the proposed tax cannot be levitd both because the imposition is illegal and the method of recovery is also unauthorised.

MAYOR'S RULING.

The Commissioner replied to the point of order. He pointed out that there was no legal difficulty What they were doing was merely a recommendation to the Government and not a legal enactment. The Mayor ruled that the proposition was in order.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, speaking on the merits of the proposals, said:—

Mr. Nissim had placed the report before the House in a lucid manner, and he had made it clear that the principle which guided the Committee in coming to their conclusions was that the additional burden of taxation for the purpose of taking over the Trust should fall either on Government or on the general tax-payer, which was the same thing, and not on the rate-payers of Bombay. Mr. Nissim therefore said that if the taxes proposed by the Committee were not acceptable to the House, it was open to any member to suggest alternative sources which did not violate the principle underlying the recommendations

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

It was necessary to go back to the circumstances under which the Improvement Trust was created "The Trust, as pointed out by Mr. Nissim, was never wanted by us. It was thrust upon us by Government who fixed our maximum liability at 2 per cent of general tax, and who promised a substantial contribution from the general tax-payers of the country which contribution was ultimately reduced to 43 lakhs. In spite of the fact that the maximum liability of the citizens of Bombay was fixed at 2 per cent of the general tax, we have come forward to increase our contribution by 50 per cent., i.e., by an increase of 1 per cent in the general tax, and we now look to Government to make good the balance.

Speaking on the merits of the proposals for taxation, Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman of the Port Trust, opposed the tax relating to the cotton imports. He argued that any additional tax on cotton will hit the industry hard. By way of octroi and cotton cess Municipality was already getting over Rs. 30 lakhs. That was about 10 per cent of the entire revenue of the Corporation.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Commissioner, in his reply to the debate, took an exhaustive survey of the whole field of taxation and tried to point out that the proposals were very sound and they satisfied all the canons of taxation.

He wanted the House to consider the whole question from two aspects, viz. the legal and the financial. On the legal side they were in a very extraordinary position. Here was a case where the Corporation was held responsible for the action of a body over which they had no control. They had only to borrow money and pay debts.

BORROWING WILL GO ON STILL

On the financial side the situation was very serious and they had to consider it most seriously. The Trust had got an annual income of Rs. 50 lakhs. As against that the expenditure was Rs. 110 lakhs. There was, therefore, an annual deficit of Rs. 60 lakhs. Towards that deficit they were contributing 22 to 23 lakhs. Their liability was to the extent of 2 per cent of the general revenue. Yet the Corporation in its general fit of generosity had allowed one per cent more liability. And yet the deficit was Rs. 27 lakhs that had to be made by additional taxation. They must also remember that all this taxation that they were proposing was not going to free them from the necessity of borrowing further.

COTTON DUTY.

The Commissioner then went on to prove that the proposals of taxation that they had suggested were very sound since the incidence of the tax was spread on a very large population. Referring to tax on cotton he said that much was made of the small increase that was proposed. After all the increase proposed was four annas per bale. It was pointed out that the increase would hit the millowner. Some of them had taken cudgels for the grower as if the tax was going to affect him. The only man that had not complained was the poor Bidiwalla. (Laughter). He had, however, heard that even Bidiwallas had complained to Dr. Choksy about the increase in the tax on tobacco.

A WARNING.

In the present state of the finances of the Presidency they should not expect any remission from the Government. Government had offered to the Corporation 2 per cent tax on transfers of property. The Corporation had refused that offer already. That offer never came again; nor was it going to come. His fear was that if these proposals were not accepted by the House the Government would themselves come forward to appropriate some of those taxes. (Laughter). They had to beware of that danger and expedite the matters.

VERY STRANGE.

Continuing the Commissioner dwelt on the taxation on cotton. They were already having one rupee per bale. What was proposed was to have four annas more. Government were having Rs. 12/8 per bale and yet the industry could bear the burden but for the four annas of the Municipality the industry was going to collapse. It was really very strange.

Referring to duty on tobacco, the Commissioner pointed out that Custom duty on tobacco was 90 per cent while what they were intending to have would not go over 3 per cent. He made it clear that the deficit in the Trust could not be met by any other method which would impose less burden. They had to consider the whole question not as belonging to this or that party or interest but in their capacity of the Trustees of the city in the interests of the city as a whole.

After Dr. Choksy offered his remarks the discussion was adjourned.

CHIRNER CASE.

Hearing To Continue After Diwali Vacation

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Sir J. B. Kanga- Advocate-General, continued his address on Thursday before Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee in reference to the Chirnar Case. He dwelt at length on the prosecution evidence against the four accused, which, he said, clearly established their guilt. The Advocate-General had not finished his address when the Court rose for the day. The address of the Advocate-General is likely to be over by Friday evening.

After Diwali vacation, Mr. H. C. Koyaji will reply on behalf of the accused, which will take at least three to four days. After the reference arguments are over, Mr. Koyaji will open his case on behalf of the other accused, who have appealed against their conviction and the reply of the Advocate-General will take another week.

The reference and the appeal will therefore take about a fortnight.

BOMBAY BANK "FRAUD" CASE.

To Be Tried In High Court.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The accused in the Bank of India Fraud Case and the Eastern Bank Fraud Case were ordered to stand their trial at the criminal session of the Bombay High Court, by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court Bombay.

The accused in the Bank of India Fraud Case are: R. M. Burde, Venugopal R. Thaggarsey, V. N. Kadbet, S. V. Raut and G. S. Dhuru. They were charged with criminal conspiracy for cheating; with forging documents and using them as genuine and with abetting each other for the furtherance of the above conspiracy. Dattatriya Annappa Bijoor, who was also involved in the case, turned an approver, and was granted the King's pardon. His evidence was recorded.

In the second case the accused are R. M. Burde and Sheikh Adam Sheikh Abdulla. They were charged with cheating, attempting to cheat and using forged documents as genuine. According to the prosecution they cashed a forged cheque for Rs. 1,800 from the Eastern Bank and tried to cash another of the value of Rs. 2,865, when the fraud was discovered. Mr. H. B. Spencer conducted the prosecution.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Results Of B. A. & B. Sc. Exams

B. A. EXAMINATION.

SECOND CLASS HONOURS:
K.D. Thakkar, N.D. Thakkar.

PASS:

K.C. Khaladkar, P.D. Khona, Freny Dara Mehta, S.P. Peddar, Lilavati Vijayakar, M.R. Desai, P.B. Bamboat, D.B. Bamjee, D. S. Barve, K.R. Bengeri, J. M. Creado, V. Creado, B.K. Desai, H.M. Desai, R.A. Gulam, A.G. Gupte, J.N. Jaini, P.N. Joshi, L. A. Kelkar, R.C. Kher, R.S. Kulkarni, M.N. Limaye, M.T. Mansukhani, K.M. Matani, Kanta Amritlal Mehta, T.C. Mehta, R. R. Merchant, Gulab Gajanan Navalkar, M.V. Padbidri, D.M. Parab, M.N. Parikh, T.G. Parmar, H.I. Rahimtoola, J.C. Rindani, C.B. Shah, F.J. Vakharia, A.K Vala, D.D. Vasavada, K.K. Aga, A.D. Chitnis, R.R. Pendse, A. N. Patel, A.K. Atre, A.R. Arosker, S.P. Dave, R.K. Desai, B.K. Agashe, M.M. Amin, S.K. Apte, S.M. Badgandi, B.V. Bengeri, S. R. Bhangaonkar, S.G. Bhave, G. G. Choudhari, K.R. Deshpande, S.S. Deshpande, M.G. Dhere, D. M. Gate, P.S. Jayale, J.S. Kusurkar, B.S. Naik, L.B. Naik, P. B. Naik, U.H. Pathan, V. R. Reddy, S.G. Redkar, M.M. Revadi, A.B. Rooge, L.R. Sabnis, J. A. Samson, D.J. Saraf, V. N. Vaidya, S.B. Vanakudre, G.K. Kanade, N.R. Kher, D.L. Patil, R.D. Satam, Y.N. Rajgoli, I.A. Bagewadi, L.V. Gilwadi, M.V. Gupte, S.G. Upasani, M.S. Sant, G.N. Desai, K.S. Desai, K.M Desai, J.R. Contractor, A.V. Desai, V.R. Jani, J.D. Oza, C.G. Pande, A.S. Pandya, N.J. Patel, K.T. Pathak, N.L. Thakore, M. R. Trivedi, C.J. Vithlani, N.K. Barot, H.M. Bhatt, B.R. Karandikar, I.D. Lambat, P.D. Advani, S.R. Harisinghani, M. A. A. Shaikh, D.N. Advani, K.B. Gidwani, N.I. Malkani, A.A.K. Mangi, A.A.N.K. Memon, H.R. Wadhwani, T.C. Mansukhani, S.V. Pathak,

B. SC. EXAMINATION.

WHOLE EXAM. PASS:
H.V. Jogalekar, R.A. Malik, V.G. Chandorkar.

PASSED IN SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS:

S C Bodas; C M Buckle, P I Chandy; J D Chavda; H A Chinai; V U Dasondi; B G D'Souza; S H Kelkar; N M Kolatkar; N D Kothari; R H Kulkarni; C M Mehta; A P Oonvala; R K Pathak; T R Raibagkar; N V Sampat; R G Saftaney; K F Santana; G S Shenolikar; D N Solanki; G D Apte; M G Desai, K S Athalye, P S Daver, V D Jatkar; V B Koppikar; B J Mehta; N J Mehta; R D Mistry; T T Panwala; M H Paranjpye; C R Sonalkar; B J Utamsing; D N Vora; V N Bapat; D R Desai; S H Cogate; A V Hiremath; V V Jatti; B N Jere; Y S Joglekar; N K Joshi; P B Joshi; M J Kale; R S Kashikar; P K Khaladkar; S H Kharshikar; P K Navalgund; S H Pailwalla; G S Pore; A J Pundlik; D K Sathay; D K Shirahatti; S B Suryavanshi; Y G Tanksale; G A Thadhani; N V Vaniker; B G Bhadule; M B Ghatge; S G Kasyapi; W A Limaye; T S Mahabale; L E Roderick; M R Damale; A A Akhter; V A Gadre; D R Kale; V S Karandikar; M A Kureshi; G R Mandre; P S Nadkarni; R B Ransubhe; H R Redkar; D V Wagh; G V Gogate; G K Patel; C V Rushi; B C Shah; S B A Arab; C C Bhatt; D D Bhavsar; N N Bhavsar; P K Dave; B M Desai; S V Parmar; J D Patel; R D Patel; M S Shah; A R U Shaikh; B K Advani; J R Badiani; K M Dareshani; J G Gurnani; K K Jagtiani; M K Jagtiani; A Md. S. Memon; A S Mirchandani; J H Sipahimalani; H H Tahiliani; T R Tulyani.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1931.

DESPERATE REMEDIES.

Though the present Legislative Assembly seems to be hostile towards the supplementary Finance Bill now before it, we cannot vouch for the final decision of that slippery body. Some of those who now make a show of opposition may end, as they have done often enough, by succumbing to official influences. But whatever may be the decision of the Assembly, the country that is already groaning under heavy taxation and is yet called upon to bear still more burdens will not forgive the Bill if it is forced on it. If the people could believe that all other and better means of balancing the budget than fresh taxation had been tried and yet left a deficit, they would probably have resigned themselves to the inevitable and would have suggested the least dangerous fields for further taxation. But as things are, they know but too well that the Government, that is most responsible for the present financial muddle in India, has not adequately tried other and better methods than taxation, that it has only talked of and tinkered with retrenchment as a means to balancing the budget.

The Finance Member, in moving the second reading of the Bill, made a statement of the economies effected in the expense side of the Budget and laid special stress on the 125 lakhs saved by a cut of 10 per cent in salaries. And in defence of the flat cut of 10 per cent he estimated that he could have got only 102 lakhs from the graduated cut proposed by the Assembly. But he brushes aside the point that his scheme is most unjust to the middle-class servant while it meass little or no sacrifice to the higher paid officials. He could get a great deal more than 125 lakhs if, starting with a ten per cent cut, say, in salaries above Rs. 100, he progressed higher up wtih a larger percentage of cut (33 per cent) in the higher salaries. There is neither justice nor adequate economy in the Finance Member's proposal of a ten per cent flat cut in salaries. Sir George Schuster further claimed that the economies accepted by Government amounted to 16 1|2 per cent of the "controllable expenditure" while the Assembly wanted only a 10 per cent reduction. But what the Assembly really wanted was an all-round reduction of 10 per cent in the whole budget amount and not merely in the "controllable part" of it. Including the Railway Budget of 95 crores, the Assembly wanted a saving of 23 crores, while the amount accepted is just over 14 crores. Sir George's sanctimonious plea of "Hands Off the Lee Concessions," is sickening in the extreme coming from one who talks of justice and in the same breath proposes to levy a higher tax on the poor man's salt. The withdrawal of the concessions, better known as the "Lea Loot," he fears, would be an act of unjustifiable discrimination. But it is nothing to him that the "Loot" itself was an act of unconscionable discrimination in favour of the privileged few at the expense of the poor people who provided the "Loot."

The Finance Member knows but too well, or at least ought to know, that the military expenditure is a vast field for legitimate economy and that all India has for years cried and is still crying for that economy. Yet he chooses to reiterate the old plea, borrowed from the Commander-in-Chief, that "military expenditure had been reduced to a point which left no appreciable margin for further reduction except through actual reduction of fighting troops." He cannot be unaware that a safe reduction—if Indian interests are consulted—both in the troops and in the bloated salaries and allowances of Army Officers can be most certainly effected. But he knows, too, that mere argument will not solve this issue. Government have thrown all argument to the winds in seriously proposing to enhance the salt tax. When the memories of thousands jailed and cudgellad in the last Salt Satyagraha are fresh in everyone's mind, it is difficult indeed to explain Government's audacious proposal to enhance the Salt Tax. Mighty as the Government is, it might have known that there are limitations to its might. The present tax is odious enough. We would ask Government to let it alone, if it cannot be immediately withdrawn. Government's financial difficulties are real enough in all conscience, though they are mainly of its own making. But desperate remedies will only aggravate them.

BELLICOSE JAPAN.

The squabbles between two Manchurian Army heads, General Mah and General Chang, have provided Japan with the excuse that she must send reinforcements to precisely that part of Manchuria which the Nanking Government desires her to vacate. The Geneva League supports the Chinese demand. The Japanese action in insisting on armed intervention, which can be interpreted as assistance to one of the fighting Manchurian Generals, has naturally evoked a spirited protest from the Chinese representative at Geneva. Dr. Sze points out that Japan has not only not obeyed the League's suggestion to withdraw troops, but has also made a fresh advance by sending more troops into the zone which has become subject of so much controversy. M. Briand's letter to the Japanese representative at the League indicates that China has played her cards well in the diplomatic attempt on the part of the League Council to dissuade Japan from action which will make her guilty of showing to the whole world that she considers the Kellogg Pact as a mere scrap of paper. If Japan persists in this bellicose policy, the League cannot, in the interests of its own prestige, watch passively the disregard of the Pact by a Power signatory to it. The Nanking Government will be justified in reiterating its demand for arbitration by a third party in the solution of the Sino-Japanese differences. The League is ready to support this demand. If Japan refuses and if it adds insult to injury by continuing to pour in troops in Manchuria, she will be playing a dangerous game. She cannot afford to set world opinion against her.

STILL WORSHIPPING.

Although the independent medical profession in India and the Indian public are willing to support the Government of India in any legislation they propose to introduce in order to create an All-India Medical Council, truly national in its character, it appears Government are still ready to continue their worship of the British General Medical Council. The new measure they propose to introduce during the present session of the Assembly marks in certain vital respects a step backward in securing India medical 'independence'. The bill they had drafted in 1928 contained more progressive features than the present one. The new bill is reactionary in respect of the constitution proposed for the All-India Medical Council. In the 1928 draft bill there was unrestricted and direct representation of the teaching staff. In the new bill, as Dr. Jivraj Mehta protests from London, the primary object is to secure the domination of the Council by the representatives of the Indian Medical Service and to ignore the claims of the independent medical profession. This is precisely what will suit the wishes of the British Medical Council. The new bill also ignores the claims for representation of the Rangoon, Patna and Andhra Universities nor does it propose to allow the Senates of the Universities Government condescend to take into account, to send their representatives to the proposed Council. Only the medical faculties of these bodies should, it is proposed, enjoy this right. In other words, the I.M.S. who now are strongly represented on these faculties are to dominate the Council and the body they look up to, the British Medical Council is to have the same old preponderating voice in deciding Indian medical standards and qualifications. The independent medical profession must organise a strong protest against the measure and demand that it must be radically altered. The Assembly must scotch it if Government refuse to accept the alterations.

FOOLISH POLICY.

The ukase issued by the District Magistrate of Peshawar prohibiting "all demonstrations, meetings and processions in the public streets or squares" of that city for a period of two months is evidence of the Bourbon mentality of the Frontier Province bureaucrats. They refuse to change this mentality. The old methods of autocratic rule are good enough for them and what the public thinks of those methods does not count with them. The reasons given in the order issued under Section 144 by Mr. Caroe are unconvincing. On what grounds does he say that there is an apprehension of public peace being disturbed if the safety valve for public feelings, in the form of holding public meetings and taking out processions, is allowed to operate? The sight of Red Shirts marching in disciplined formation may be obnoxious to officialdom but is it so to the public of Peshawar?

HARD ON THE HAVE-NOTS.

The "economy" proposals of the Government of Bombay, as announced in their Press communique, show a curious kind of economy. The burden of sacrifice is to be borne by just those Government servants who are least able to bear it, owing to the application of a uniform cut of 10 per cent. in all salaries. The exemptions proposed by Government do not lessen the hardship of the have-nots. The line of exemption is drawn at posts drawing Rs. 50 a month in Bombay City, and for Rs 40 a month in the mofussil. The line must be drawn at Rs. 100 and there must a graduated scale of reductions, posts drawing Rs. 2,000 and more being subject to a cut of 33 per cent. And instead of imposing higher taxation on an already over-burdened people, Government must abolish superfluous and temporary posts. Can they declare that considerable saving is impossible in this direction?

Trifles.

As Lord Sankey suggested ever so gently, Doctor Ambedkar need not have asked for an assurance that the interpretation of Fundamental Rights would fall within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

But his supporters consider his concern as a convincing evidence of cautious, calculating foresight. And opponents thoroughly agree.

* * * *

Said our Sir George Schuster: "Military expenditure had been reduced to a point which left no appreciable margin for further reduction except by actual reduction of fighting troops."

Quaite: The many very wide nargins still left are all merely deplorable.

* * * *

Although Mr. Baldwin has declined the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, he is going to instal himself as the next door neighbour of the Premier.

Wise man. He is keeping himself in readiness, every day and every way, to answer the call of No. 10 promptly.

* * * *

From Tirrupur comes the news that two volunteers, picketing foreign cloth shops, had tar mixed with kerosene poured on their heads.

Admirable but not quite ingenious. Commonsense ought to have told the people responsible that what was wanted was something as bad as foreign cloth if not worse. They ought to have appealed with advantage to the local excise authorities.

* * * *

"So long as this socio-religious structure of the Hindu communion remains intact it is illogical to talk of temple entry as an elementary right of the Untouchables....."

This is the end of a perfect Anglo-Indian article that begins with sympathy, for the Nasik Satyagrahis and condemnation of Mahatma Gandhi's hypocrisy as regards the Untouchables.

It may also be taken as typical.

* * * *

I note the Finance Member's statement that the addition to the letter rate would be only three pies and not six pies which was an error in his original statement.

I am glad to say, however, that it does not gravely affect my apologies to indignant correspondents clamouring for replies.

* * * *

The London "Daily Mail" learns that the Police Federation has suggested the abolition of women police throughout Britain as a measure of economy.

This would, on the contrary, be letting extravagance loose with nothing else to do.

There is, however, still some hope left. The information was gathered by the "Daily Mail"

* * * *

The other point of view:—"The League of Nations", said Section 144 Cr. P. C. "is out to fight traffic in white Slave and Drugs. Who is going to come to my rescue and stop the traffic in me?"

* * * *

"England can no longer hold down India as her market" says Mrs. Naidu. Quite so. The Indian market has already gone down and cannot stand bear raids.

* * * *

"The day is not distant when Lord Willingdon will refuse to be led by the nose by Sir Samuel Hoare and his experts".

—Press Comment.

What a piece of dramatic irony?!. It was only the other day that the Standing Finance Committee sanctioned the Viceroy's membership fee for joining the "flying squad."

* * * *

Defending a flat rate cut in salaries, the Finance member said, "the cost of main articles of consumption has fallen very substantially in the case of officers of lower grades". Are "Burra Sahibs" pegging too much?

* * * *

The Punjab Retrenchment Committee have suggested drastic reduction in the number of questions in the Legislative Council as a measure of economy. Their motto is evidently "Retrenchment in word but not in deed."

* * * *

Without touching the Services, the Committee complain that there are too many clerks and chaprasis in the Punjab secretariat. I fear it is a case of mistaken identity. I am reminded of the Indian publicist who said that the margin of difference between the "pattawalla" and the "strap-hanger" was only a of colour and not of degree.

"VIVISECTION OF A WHOLE NATION"

MAHATMAJI ON BUGBEAR OF MINORITIES

M.D. writes in "Young India":

During the last few days Gandhiji has expressed himself on all the crucial questions of the hour at one meeting or another in London or other places. I propose to put all that he has said in the form of answers to questions, in his own language. It may be regarded as a definition of his position from which he will not flinch under any circumstances. I have already given a long summary of what he said at Birmingham. This should be read along with that summary.

Q: Don't you think there is fear of the different communities violently quarelling among themselves when the British withdraw from India?

A: I have compared the British rule to a wedge and no sooner the wedge is removed than the divided parts will unite. But even if we continue to fight, should think it a godsend. A man who broods on evil is as bad as a man who does evil, if he is no worse, and so, if we are prevented from running at one another's throats simply because of the superimposed force of alien rule, the sooner that force is removed the better. We should fight harder for a time, but we should unite better ultimately.

Q: Are you quite sure that if you had the elected representatives of the people on the Conference you would be united at once?

A: I am quite sure. We should then have gone by the decision of the majority. It is not so much the fault of men as the absence of responsibility under which they labour. Even these very people, if elected, would act differently.

SALT TAX.

"Would you not use salt for taxing and balancing the budget?" asked a friend at the Birmingham meeting. "Would you not agree to the Federation having limitless powers to tax some articles including salt?" asked Lord Sankey. I compress the two answers in one: "The Federation should have no right to tax salt. Not unless I wanted to commit the sin of taxing the poor would I think of balancing the budget by taxing salt. If you want to balance the budget, why not cut down the military expenditure? It would be a crime against humanity to add to the already heavy burden of the poor Indian tax-payer. You may as well tax air and water and expect India to live."

CHANCE FOR BLUNDERING.

Nothing provokes Gandhiji more than what he has often called the colossal ignorance of India in England. At a very influential gathering of Englishmen and Englishwomen, drawn from all parts of England and representing many institutions and many interests, he said: "Who is it that can say that you have conferred benefits on India? We or you? The toad beneath the harrow knows where the harrow pinches. A series of men, Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Ranade, Gokhale—who used to dote on you, who were proud of British contact and of the benefits conferred by your civilization—do you know that they are all agreed in saying that you have on the whole done harm to India? When you go, you will have left us an impoverished and emasculated people and the shades of all who loved you will ask: "What have you done during these years of tutelage?" You must realize that we cannot afford to have doorkeepers at your rate of wages, for you are no better than doorkeepers and a nation with an income of two-pence a day per head cannot pay those wages. I cannot too often repeat that whilst your Prime Minister's wage is 50 times your average income, the Viceroy of India draws 5,000 times the average income of an Indian. We are a weak nation, you say. Well, we have stout hearts. The frail Indian women, unlettered and uneducated—no second or third editions of Mrs. Naidu—received 'lathi' blows breast forward. We are not skilled in administration. Well, was it not Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman who said that good Government is no substitute for self-government? You, who are past masters in making mistakes, you, who in the language of Lord Salisbury know the art of blundering through to success, will not give us the liberty of making mistakes? We want complete freedom from alien control. The iron has entered the soul of thousands and thousands of men and women who are impatient of alien control. We are impatient to gain this freedom, with your help, if you will, without your hely, if we must."

BUG-BEAR OF MINORITIES.

"And what is this bug-bear of the minorities question? I cannot for the life of me understand it. You call Congress one of the many organisations or the biggest organisation. I say to you that the Congress is not only the biggest organisation, but it is the most predominant organisation, an organisation which alone has fought for freedom. It was at the call of the Congress that hundreds of villagers were nearly swept out of existence, crops worth thousands, burnt or sold for a song and lands worth lakhs confiscated and sold. Do you suppose we have gone through all this agony for a mess of pottage? The Congress, says the fable, is a Hindu organisation. Do you suppose all that fought and went to prison and died last year were only Hindus? There were several thousands of Mussalmans amongst them, and there were also Sikhs and Christians, Parsis and all. Do not talk of a majority or a minority community. The Congress alone is the biggest majority community. You want us to have regard to the claims of minorities. Do you want the Congress to parcel out India in small sections for Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians, and among them I suppose Protestants and Catholics, and Europeans, and among them also Protestants and Catholics, and then as many subsections of Hindus as you please —Jains and Buddhists and Sanatanists and Samajists and so on? I, for one, will be no party to this heartless process of vivisection. Is that how you propose to make a nation by your policy of divide and rule? The small minorities have a perfect right to demand full civic rights. But don't encourage them to ask for separate representation. They can enter the legislatures by the open-door of election. Why are Anglo-Indians afraid of their interests being neglected? Beause they are Anglo-Indians? No, they are afraid because they have not served India. Let them follow the example of the Parsis who have served India and who will not ask for separate electorates. That is because they know that they will be in legislature by sheer right of service. Dadabhai Naoroji's

Continued on page 6.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Whitehall v. Simla

The Viceroy and five of his colleagues offered their resignation, according to our London Correspondent, to mark their protest against Sir Samuel Hoare's attitude in a manner which is unparalleled. We congratulate them on their courage. And if the resignations were withdrawn notwithstanding the fact that the currency policy has not been changed, the Viceroy and his colleagues are not so much to blame. They constitute only a subordinate branch of the British administration and British interests must be supreme with them. Nor do we think that Sir Samuel Hoare will be removed from the India Office. It will look like pandering to Indian sentiment—so fatal to Prestige and the Good Government of India. Another reason is that Mr MacDonald is already troubled with serious worries emanating from the benches behind him. Why should he give his 'supporters' further and, to him, avoidable cause for annoyance?

Welcome Move

During his conversations with a group of foreign students belonging to the International Students' Movement Service, Mahatma Gandhi invited six of them to come to India and tour the villages with him. The invitation, our London Correspondent learns, is going to be accepted. Another welcome proposal is in relation to exchange of visitors between the East and West. The International Students' Movement is to be congratulated on its contemplated move. The world has been fed by interested Imperialists with such misrepresentations regarding this country, that the advantages of first hand information cannot be too highly emphasised. Well-meaning but ignorant young men will get the opportunity of seeing for themselves the real conditions in India and the much-vaunted work that so-called Trustees are supposed to be doing with selfless devotion. The exchange of visitors is to be heartily welcomed because it will help in the rapid promotion of informed international good-will. It is an urgent world necessity. It is youth alone that can save humanity from an, otherwise, inevitable catastrophe.

The Bengal Terror

The reports of official terrorism in Dacca and other parts of Bengal are very disquieting. Raids and arrests seem to have been the order of the day since the outrageous attempts on the lives of Messrs. Durno and Villiers. During the raids mentioned above, it is alleged, sergeants and constables severely assaulted the inmates of the houses raided and in some cases even women. And the report follows almost as a consequence that press telegrams detailing the incidents have been suppressed. In several places, it is alleged, messes have been vacated by students in a panic and a gymnasium has been burnt down by a raiding party. The total number of arrests is reported to have already exceeded a hundred.

People's Warning

The authorities will, of course, stoutly deny that they are indulging in reprisals., They will protest, as usual, that they are only maintaining Law and Order in a thoroughly efficient manner. Tagore has passionately appealed to the Government and the people calling truce to the "Ring Dance of Vengeance and Violence perpetually rushing round a vicious circle". The public in general have all along condemned violence in all its forms. The simple fact that thosands of them invited suffering on themselves during the last Satyagraha Campaign is proof positive of the people's steadfast adherence to the creed of non-violence. But the Government may pay some heed to the resolution, adopted by the people of Calcutta at a recent public meeting, which, while "deploring the recent terrorist outrages in Bengal", added that "the repressive policy of Government is likely to shake public confidence in the potency of the Congress creed and programme."

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Mahatma Calls Private Conference

:o:

DELEGATES DISCOUNTENANCE PROPOSAL OF DELAYING CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY

Will "Mac" Implement Conference Work?

R. T. C TO END BY THIRD WEEK OF NOV.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Gandhiji this evening called a private conference attended by about 15 delegates. It is understood that he discussed with his colleagues the position following his conversations with the Premier. Mr. Baldwin and Sir Si Hoare, and also ascertained his colleagues' views regarding their attitude in case the Conference failed to achieve the material re-scheme of Provincial Autonomy, Central Responsibility being left to a more auspicious occasion later.

It appears that the view was almost unanimous that this would not only complicate the administrative machinery that might be set up now, but it was suit, namely, whether they would be satisfied with the immediate felt that real Responsible Government would recede further and further

The impression is gaining ground in responsible circles, that when the Premier returns from Lossiemouth, he will give some indication regarding the action that Government will take to implement the work of the Conference.

R. T. C. TO END IN THIRD WEEK OF NOVEMBER.

It is generally believed that Government will soon announce the date of the Plenary Session of the Round Table Conference which is expected to conclude in the last week of November.

GHUZNAVI SEES SIR S. HOARE AND LORD IRWIN.

Mr. Ghuznavi had a long interview with Sir S. Hoare today and saw also Lord Irwin. —Reuter's R. T. Special.

MAHATMAJI IN FAVOUR OF CORBETT SCHEME

But Sikhs Opposed To It

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 5.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi informed the Premier, that he was in favour of the Corbett Scheme. He also stated that the scheme was not acceptable to the Sikh Delegates.

It is reported that the Sikhs are taking steps to inform the Premier about their position.

Delegates to Burma R. T. C. In London

LONDON, November 4.

Sawbwas of Hsipaw and Yaunghwe, delegates to the Burma Round Table Conference, and also Sawbwas of North Hsensi, Kyemmong and Kantung, advisers, arrived at Victoria station this evening and were met by representatives of the India Office and Monteath, Secretary to the Burma Round Table Conference. Mr. Vincent, Social Secretary, met them at Dover.—Reuter.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SUPREME UNCONCERN.

:o:

Draws Pencil Sketches While Assembly Debates!

DR. ZIAUDDIN AND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Gour-Rahim Plan To Blow Up Finance Bill.

BUT GOVERNMENT SURE OF EASY WIN.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

Except for the fifty-five minutes when Mr. Shanmukham Chetty was on his legs, Sir George Schuster sat in the Assembly today practically unconcerned with the criticisms of non-official members and regaling himself as yesterday in drawing some more pencil sketches. The pity of it was that the non-official speakers thought he was busy taking down notes! He did at least four sketches to-day and would have gone to the fifth but for the President adjourning the debate till to-morrow on hearing Mr. Amarnath Dutt's threat that he would occupy one more hour.

COUNTER PROPOSALS.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty started very well, but towards the conclusion he adopted a somewhat compromising tone. While vigorously condemning the increase in salt duty and postal rates, additional import duty on cotton and machinery, he was prepared to compensate Sir George Schuster to the extent of four and a half crores by his suggestion for equalising the excise and import duty on kerosene and increase in the duty on lubricating oil.

He repeatedly asserted that the military expenditure had not been reduced by a single pie and suggested to the Finance Member to look to Sir Philip Chetwode for at least 1.65 crores in military expenditure.

DON'T TOUCH LEE LOOT.

Mr. Arthur Moore contested Mr. Chetty's view regarding reduction in the military expenditure and beyond joining in the demand for the abolition of duty on machinery, he made no suggestion of any kind. On the other hand he brought cheer on to the faces of the members of the Treasury Benches by emphasising that the budget must balanced and that the Lee Concessions must be maintained.

Ten other members, mostly back benchers, occupied the rest of the day several of them demanding graduates cuts in salaries and further retrenchment in expenditure.

Mr. Sitarama Raju was at some pains in explaining his view that there was a very large scope for retrenchment in military expenditure.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed managed to draw Sir George Schuster's attention by quoting someone's description of the Legislative Assembly as a lunatic asylum.

Mr. Krishnamachariar spoke as a pure agriculturist hardpressed and practically on the brink of starvation. He foretold another revolution or civil disobedience movement if the agriculturist was not enabled to live.

Mr. Dumasia and Mr. Amarnath Dutt also thought likewise, but Dr. Dalal struck a different note and appealed to the people for patient sacrifice.

The debate was terribly dull after lunch and attendance in the Chamber was just above the quorum.

GOUR-RAHIM PLAN.

Sir Harisingh Gour and Sir Abdur Rahim spent a greater part of the day in the lobby planning out joint party action; but no party meeting is likely to be held till the general discussion is over. Sir Abdur Rahim and Dr. Gour will participate to-morrow and may indicate the line of approach which their two parties will take in respect of the taxation proposals.

GOVT SURE OF VICTORY!

Judging by spirit of debate it is not difficult to forecast that Lord Willingdon will not be put to the embarrassing duty of certification.

Outside the Chamber a lot of literature was circulated appealing to the legislators "to save the subordinate Government employees from utter ruin and starvation."

CITY NOTES

By

OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

It is believed that the Imperial Bank of India has sent out a circular to all banks advising them not to advance any money against Government Securities except for "the furtherance of genuine trade" and this is supposed to be to implement Ordinance No. 7 of the Government of India. Consequently, much irritation is supposed to exist in banking circles. I cannot agree with either of these statements.

In the first place, the prohibition is only against Government Securities. So one can get over it by offering ordinary company shares or title-deeds to property or even ask for a clean overdraft. But this would not necessarily be any support, real or imaginary, to Ordinance No. 7, which is about export of capital.

In the second place, even if it was, as rumour would have it, the banks should not object to a restriction of this kind if it comes from the quasi-Central Bank in a time of crisis like the present.

EFFECT ON EXCHANGE RATE.

The fact is that it is feared that the exchange rate might weaken if the currency in the public hands is increased unnecessarily. In the opening of the busy season, therefore, the Imperial Bank calls on other banks to co-operate in minimising the demand for currency. It cannot be supposed, by any stretch of imagination, to be an attempt to implement Ordinance No. 7. This latter desired to prohibit export of capital by restricting sale of Reverse Councils to genuine trade demand. Now, this left the exchange banks a free hand so long as they did not apply for sterling to an embarrassed Finance Member. But, as the problem for these banks is how to dispose of their overbought positions. Ordinance No. 7 may be supposed to be dead. In any event, if supposed dead. In any event, if the Imperial Bank wanted to implement the Ordinance, it would have restricted its circular to the exchange banks which, if any, are the sinners against the regulation.

THE STEELING EXCHANGE RATE.

Last week I had occasion to remark to a prominent exchange broker that we would see 1 6-1/8 sellers this week. He did not agree and, being somewhat diffident to put up my own views against such an expert, I hid my light under a bushel. If I had not, I could have come out today with "I told you so."

From, 1 6-1/16 sellers last week we have touched 1 6-1/8 with eager sellers. The reason is that the Government purchase of sterling has relieved the public mind and export bills now offering have added strength to the rate which was suffering from an unliquidated over-bought position due to the gold shipments. It seems, however, that a further spurt is not likely over next week. Tenders this week amounted to £1,470,000 at 1 6-1/8 and were allotted 51 per cent. Next week, tenders are invited for £1,000,000, indicating more optimism about the rate.

EAST AFRICAN COTTON AND IMPORT DUTY.

The East African Cotton Merchants' Association has made a representation to the Finance Member asking at least for exemption from the proposed cotton duty. Apart from the arguments previously advanced there is a calculation showing that, on the basis of Liverpool prices, allowing for charge of shipment and brokerage, etc., the African farmer will hardly get 6½ sh. per acre! Would he get anything more if it is exported to India? Does he get anything more from the East African Cotton Merchants?

HOW JAPAN DOES IT.

I would like to refer here to the economy programme followed by the Hamaguchi Cabinet in Japan to balance the budget which ran into deficit as a result of the lifting of the embargo on gold exports. The extraordinary expenditure was reduced from Y541 million to Y383 million and the loan programme was similarly curtailed by Y140 million. The total saving to the budget out of these arrangements was expected to be near Y200 millions. The Public Bodies, Municipalities and Local Governments all followed similar policies and a reduction of about 15 per cent. or Y262 million was made in the total of their budgets. The policy adopted was to cut down expenses to meet revenues and not to raise the revenue to keep up with steadily growing expenditure.

The Government of India ought to adopt a similar plan. All extraordinary expenses like the Lee Commission allowances should be put away. All unnecessary items must be rigidly scrutinised and done away with. After this has been done, if there is still a deficit, it would be proper to ask the Assembly for an additional tax-burden. In any case, the new proposals should not apply to the next official year and should be confined to the rest of this year, when the whole situation can be reviewed on the basis of the outlook when the New Year starts.

TO-DAY'S JOKE.

Why is it that an Act of Parliament is deemed necessary to make a cut in the salary of Civil Servants in India, while a mere sanction of the Colonial Secretary is enough for those serving in Ceylon?

KAVI ARDESHIR FRAMJI KHABARDAR.

:o:

(By K. M. MUNSH).

To-day and to-morrow Bombay celebrates the Golden Jubilee of the well-known Gujarati poet Ardeshir Framji Khabardar. For long, the Parsees as a community have been disowning Gujarati as their mother-tongue' I have known numerous Parsi families which take pride in seeding that their children do not speak Gujarati as their mother-tongue. Many Parsees delight in mis-pronouncing and mis-writing Gujarati, declining to make any effort to do justice to a language, which, for over 1200 years has been their mother-tongue. It is some relief to look upon a different picture.

Kavi Ardeshir Framji Khabardar is one of the two greatest living poets in modern Gujarati, the other being Kavi Nanalal. In elegance of diction and in chastity of style, in his mastery over the technique of the Gujarati verse and Sanskritic resources, he is inferior to no other author in prose or verse in the language. In spite of two generations, of sceptics, he has proved that a Parsee is Gujarati first and Gujarati last.

FINEST LOVE POEM.

The poet was born on the 6th of November 1881 at Daman. He was educated in the New High School, Bombay, and in 1907, went to Madras for business. For long, he carried on a cycle and motor business, from which he retired last year. During a chequered business career, and in spite of bad health, his love of literature continues to be a dominant factor in his life. He has published many volumes of verse passing in early years under the influence of old-world poets like Dalpatram and Malabari. He soon found his own strength in a new technique and nobler strains of poetry. His best works are 'Kalika' (The Bud), a long poem containing a sustained apostrophe to the lady-love and 'Dharshanika' published a month ago, being another long poem containing meditative musings on life's problems. The former is admittedly inspired by an intimate study of the love-songs in the world's literature, and is, perhaps, the finest single love-poem in the language. Though it lacks in intensity and areal fire, and does not possess the attractive glow of Kavi Nanalal's facile rhetoric it has a subtle caressing charm, a wealth of imagery and vividness of colour not found in any other work in the language. In the poem, he has exhibited a sure eye for essentials and worked at a pictorial effect with great dexerity and skill.

KHABARDAR AND NANALAL.

His latest work 'Dharshanika' (The Visions of Life) is a different type of poem. In 6,000 lines of the noble verse 'Zulana' which Narisimha Mehta, five centuries ago, made classical, the poet has set out his attitude towards human life and its problems. The poem was inspired by the death of the poet's beloved daughter, and exhibits a resigned mood of a quite deliberate study and self restrained nature. The poem has considerable intellectual power and delicate refinement and is an attempt to express a compromise between the old-world beliefs and modern scientific ideas. In this work, the poet has shown that in receptivity of new influences he has no rival. But, like Tennyson, he is the poet of discipline and not of tidal impulses. In this he presents a contrast with his great contemporary Kavi Nanalal who is only stirred to his depths by the high impossible things of life. But Kavi Khabardar has a wider range of sentiments, sometimes a more delicate touch, and at some places a sense of self-restraint almost classical. Throughout his poems runs a passionate love for Gujarat and its language, and he has written many songs on Gujarat which have almost passed into folk literature.

He completes his 50th year. He is no longer the fine-looking, six-feet, specimen of splendid humanity which he was 20 years ago when I saw him first. He is now bowed with care and disease. But, his poetic fire is still undimmed. His 'Darshanika' is the herald of a new type of literature and it would not be surprising if he gave us a first-class epic which the literature so badly needs. Let us wish him many more years of fruitful life devoted to Gujarati literature.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

at

MADHAV BAUG.

Time 3 p.m. to 10 p.m.

PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY.

From 7 p.m. to 9-30 p.m.

Songs by Mr. Bhargav.

ENTERTAINMENT.

YOUTH LEAGUE RESTAURANT.

BOMBAY BROKER MURDER CASE.

Prosecution To Close With One More Witness

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 4.

In the Bombay Broker Murder Case, four witnesses were examined to-day, they being Mr. Bhatt, Sub-Inspector, Bandra, Mr. Savant, S. I. Borivili, Mr. Clynes Inspector of Bombay and Mr. Salvi, the Investigating Officer. After examining one more witness to-morrow the prosecution case will be closed.

CLOSING CROSS RATE

London, Nov. 5.

To-day's Cross-rate London on New York was 3.75.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st Floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 5.

Previous closing rate	6.57
To-day's opening rate	6.62
Difference	+ 05
To-day's closing rate	6.62
Difference	+ 05

Broach Expectation Rs. 189.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Previous closing rate	4.77
To-day's opening rate	4.77
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing rate	4.77
Difference	unchanged

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Nov. 5.

London ready	19 9/16
Higher	11 annas
Higher	11 annas
London Forward	19 7/16

Market.—India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Spot	61	4	0
Kartak	58	6	0
Gold Spot	26	8	0

MONEY CRISIS AND PAX BRITANNICA.

:o:

Empire Central Bank As Finance Clearing House

SILVER IN WORLD'S MONETARY SYSTEM.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The creation of a Central Bank of the Empire to act as a Clearing Bank for all the Central Banks of the Empire is the chief recommendation in the Report of the Joint Committee appointed by the Federation of British Industries and the Empire Economic Union, to examine the Empire Currency and Financial Policy.

The report suggests summoning on an Empire Currency Conference which might be able to establish "Pax Britanica built up out of the present anarchy of world's monetary affairs."

The report condemns the return to the Gold Standard in 1925 and urges that no steps should be taken to return to an international monetary standard till it is ascertained that Britain and the Empire will benefit, and the rules of the monetary standard will be loyally observed by other countries.

The Report favours the restoration of silver to a place in the world's monetary system, and urges the Government to summon or attend an immediate International Silver Conference.

The report does not contemplate the remonetisation of silver nor the permanent system of bimetallism, but recommends that measures should be taken to increase the purchasing power of consumers in India, China and the Far East by authorising the Central Banks to keep a proportion of their metallic reserve in silver.

Further the Report urges measures to encourage the movement of capital into Empire investments rather than foreign.—Reuter.

A REPUDIATION.

Mirza Car Jung wires from Lucknow:—

Some Urdu papers are publishing political articles in my name which I never contributed.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Papers remains unchanged at 8 per cent.—A.P.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department as an 31st October, 1931, is given below:

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,59,75,35
RESERVE:	
Coin and bullion	
In India:	
Silver coin	1,24,65,41
Gold bullion	4,29,55
Silver bullion	6,92,24
Securities (purchase price):	
In India	23,88,15

MOGHUL RESTAURANTS RESUME BUSINESS

The tea shops owned by Moghuls in Bhendi Bazar, Bombay, which remained close, following the orgy of hooliganism, were thrown open on Thursday, under police protection. Armed police were guarding the shops and some of the restaurants did business as usual.

Parel Sculptures.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER INTERVIEWED.

The sculptures discovered, recently, near the Golanji Hill, Parel, have been the subject of great interest and keen discussion with all sections of the city's community of intellectuals. The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, interviewed on Wednesday by our representative, informed him that the Collector of Bombay was already officially informed by him, as required by the Treasure Trove Act, of the discovery of the archaeological find at Parel. The Commissioner has, moreover, received a notice, under the Act, from the Collector about the meeting sometime in March when the claims about the image at Parel will be heard and decided.

The question of the ownership of the image will be evidently, one of the first question to be decided by the Collector. And, until that is decided nothing could be, he thought, predicted for certain. The Municipality will, of course, put in its claims about the image.

All the excavations near the spot where the image was found have been stopped under the instructions from the Collector of Bombay. They could not be resumed, presumably, until the expert from the Archaeological Department has submitted his report. No permanent structures could possibly be permitted until the final meeting fixed for March by the Collector. Any attempt at any form of permanent structure, would be maintained, be unauthorised. It is true that the Municipality has received a petition from the residents around the site of the new find at Parel. Until, however, the question of the ownership is, finally, settled by the Collector no other question could be considered. The ultimate destiny of the Parel sculpture will thus remain unknown until the meeting in March.

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.

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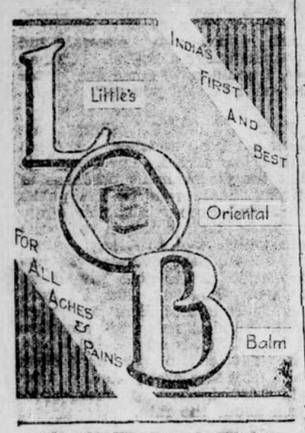

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Note:—Rupees one hundred awarded as prize to anyone proving it inaccurate.

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SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT 1930.

New Business completed in 1930	Rs.	1,13,55,069
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	,,	11,51,813
Premium Income	,,	30,83,936
Interest income earned in 1930	,,	7,47,608
Total Assets Exceed	,,	1,60,00,000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	,,	6,55,70,916

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"VIVISECTION OF A WHOLE NATION."

(Continued From Page 4.)

whole life was dedicated to the service of India and his four grand-daughters, all cultured and educated like any English girls, are slaving for the peasants of India. One of them was the dictator of a province and then she stood for election to provincial Congress council she topped the polls. She is at the present moment spreading the cult of charkha among the Frontier Pathans and ruling their hearts. Let Anglo-Indians too enter the legislatures by the open door of service. And even so Englishmen. Is it not a shame that Englishmen will still claim privileges in a country they have helped to impoverish and claim separate elections in a poor nation's legislature? No, I will never be guilty of parcelling out my country to these groups. It will be nothing short of vivisection of a whole nation."

UP AGAINST A WALL.

"I ask all Englishmen to study the case for India and if they feel that my position is correct they must render all the assistance they can in order to make the R. T. C. proceed to a successful issue," said Gandhiji in the Church House at a meeting presided over by the Archbishop of York and attended by most of the important Bishops and Church dignitaries of England. "But," he added, "I see no hope. Lord Sankey is marking time, and today we are no nearer success, no nearer even to the great issue viz., 'Is or is not India going to get complete independence, is or is not India going to get full control over her defence, finance and external affairs. We have not even discussed these things. We have been spending all our time in discussing things of a second-rate or even of third-rate importance. The Communal question, which is said to bar the progress, should not have been used for that purpose"

"I am up against a blind wall," he said to a friend.

"Is it not unfortunate that though you represent a strong body of opinion you are not today the leader of a united India?"

"I am not. But that is because unity is impossible here. Don't you see it is a packed Conference? If we had been asked to elect our own representatives I should have represented and spoken for them all, excepting, of course, the princes who cannot speak except as vassals of the Government on whose sufferance they live. Whereas, we have here to-day Mussulmans talking as ultraloyalists who only a little while ago were intolerable even of British connection under any terms."

"Then what the "Daily Herald" said is true?"

WIND UP THE SHOW.

"No, I think the Prime Minister is right in saying that the Government are not trying deliberately to break up the Conference. But they might have to wind it up for the simple reason that they cannot, in all decency, prolong the agony. For it is nothing less. We have been talking and talking about points which do not touch the fundamentals. What is the use of discussing allocation of finance between the Federation and the Provincial Government, when we do not know what finance we will have, what authority we are going to exercise and what army we shall have to pay for."

That, I think, describes the situation to-day pretty correctly. And he made it abundantly clear at the Round Table Conference too. He minced no matters during the discussion on the Supreme Court at the Federal Structure Committee. He warned them to get out of the broken track—thinking always in terms of the Crown, and an India paying heavy salaries starving her poor as at the present day. The Congress can have nothing to do with any arrangement which, however, unexceptionable its name, assumes the British control and British supremacy in any shape or form. If they meant business, they must think in the terms of an independent India having her own independent Court, composed of Judges whom she would pay according to her own purse, and a real bulwark of the liberties of her people. It was an important and fearless pronouncement, as Lord Sankey was good enough to characterise it. This is bound to clear the air and make people think—at least those who like Lord Sankey like straight talking from one "who knows what he wants." But, I am afraid, they are in no mood to think until the General Elections are over. The new Government will have to make up their mind and give their reply to an India determined to be free.

ALLEGED KNIDNAPPING OF A GIRL.

A Jodhpur Sensation.

(From Our Correspondent.)
JODHPUR, Nov. 1.

Dhapuri, daughter of Teja Rawat, a married of 18 was it is alleged kidnapped by Devilal and Kalu from British India and was brought to Jodhpur. They were staying in the Yashwant Sarai. On being asked of their whereabouts, Devilal informed the Saraiwalas that they had come from Ajmer and that they were the residents of Beawar. One of the guests also staying in the same Sarai, asked in what exact Mohalla they lived. They could not give the proper place. People got suspicious. Enquiries were made. At last the girl it is alleged informed the police that she had been kidnapped by the above-mentioned persons and that they had a mind to take her to Sind for nefarious purposes. They were arrested. Further enquiries are being made and sensational disclosures are expected. Messages have been sent to the British Police.

Indian Philosophical Congress

(BY MAIL.)
LUCKNOW, November 2.

The Seventh Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress will be held under the auspices of the University of Patna on December 21, 22, and 23. Papers for the Congress should be sent to the Secretary at the University, Lucknow, on or before the 7th November 1931. Enquiries about accommodation of delegates should be addressed to Principal D. N. Sen, R. N. College, Bankipur, Patna.

A correspondent wires from Poona under date, November 4, that "in a telegram to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Dinkar Rao Javalkar requests that section 144 should be promulgated in Nasik. If the Congress represents the untouchables, he says, it is its first duty to settle the temple entry dispute and prevent the foreign Government from interfering. He requests Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to move the Working Committee at its meeting on Saturday and put this to an end."—A.P.

Karachi.—Mr. Charles Butler, the Australia bound airman arrived here this morning and left for Jhansi shortly after 9-30 after having refuelled his machine. From Jhansi he proceeds to Allahabad where he expects to arrive before dark and after a few hours rest he continues his flight with a view to reaching Calcutta at 8 a.m. on November 5. So far he is behind Mr. Mollison's time.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

Chinese Government's Explanatory Note.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Rugby.—Mystery surrounds the fate of an young Englishman John Thorburn who disappeared from Shanghai in June and whose fate has been the subject of protracted diplomatic exchanges. The British Minister has now received from Chinese Government a note dealing on the subject. After explaining the difficulties which have delayed their earlier investigations the note says: "It is with utmost regret that the Chinese Government have to inform Your Excellency that Mr. Thorburn after he had shot and wounded two Gendarmes, who subsequently died was arrested near Quinsan on June Second and met his death at Suchow at the hands of Colonel Huang Chenwu on June 8th. Chinese Government further regret that it is now clear that Colonel Huang Chenwu sought to suppress the truth as to what had occurred even from Government itself". As a result of the Court-martial, Colonel Huang Chenwu was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment and the Chinese Government have caused the verdict to be communicated to all their military commanders. The note re-affirms the determination of Chinese Government to uphold the modern conception of justice and to see that it is administered within the Chinese territory and expresses the hope that the action taken in this case will convince the British Government of the China's professions in this respect. The report of Chinese inquiries into the case states that Thorburn was arrested in suspicious circumstances and who concealed his identity. While he was afterwards being interrogated Colonel Huang Chenwu lost his temper and shot him dead. Realising what he had done Huang destroyed all evidence including corpse and ordered his men not to divulge anything. Facts were afterwards elicited from subordinate officers.—B. O. W.

Cuttacg—The local Uriya students have been carrying on a strong agitation for some time for the amalgamation of all Uriya speaking districts into a separate province.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS DRAWN

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New York Cotton.

DISCOUNTING BEARISH BUREAU.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Crop Estimates 16,700,00z bales—Prices decline 18 points—Longs liquidating—Rally of 9points on short covering—Spot cotton 15 points down at 6.55c.

New York, Nov. 4.

In sympothy with previous day's weakness exhibited by the Southern Cotton Exchanges, the New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 to 10 points. Private crop estimates show the probable yield of 16,700,000 bales of American cotton owing to favourable weather experienced during the past month. The crop is late and it escaped any damage by frost. This fact has increased private crop estimates anl the general expectation is that the next Government Bureau report will be a bearish document. This factor encouraged increased selling pressure, mostly long liquidation and prices declined further, the lowest level touched show a deline of 18 points under previous closing. At this level there was some short covering which resulted in a rally of 9 points and the market closed at a net decline of 10 to 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest 6.54—.04; lowest 6.40—.18.

N. Y. January Highest 6.61 (10-18 a.m.) lowest 6.48 (1-53 p.m.)

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

Cotton:—Our estimated indicated crop 16,700,000 bales. Liquidation by longs, and daily sales of hedges are readily absorbed. Not many buyers, and market would decline materially on any weight of selling, a new incentive is needed.

We would advise a trading position with a preference for sales on all upturns.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received the following cables:

New York—Hedging. Trade buying on recessions. Sentiment commoditis improving.

New York.—Our information from the South indicates an easier spot basis and offering more freely. Speculative interest dormant. Think well of buying on dips.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received following cables:—

New York:—Increased hedge selling taken by trade buying at limits.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 4.
December	6.47—.11
January	6.57—.10
March	6.71—.11
May	6.90—.12
July	7.07—.12
Middling Spot	6.55—.15

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futur- market was quiet but steody d closed at a loss of 1 to 3 nts. Spot cotton prices ruled y steady and closed unchang- at 6.50c.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 4.
December	6.49—.01
January	6.57—.03
Middling Spot	6.50—

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 4.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known n Liverpool at closing tome.)

January	6.56
March	6.72
May	6.88

New York. Noon Call.

January	6.53
March	6.68
May	6.87

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Nov. 4. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	121,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Day5s Exports to the Continent	48,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BARELY STEADY

Helge Selling—Reducing commitments over Bureau—Bombay Buying—advance in sterling—continental liquidation—Mid. American Spot 12 points down at 5.07d.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

Owing to advance in sterling-dollar Cross Rate, the Liverpool cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 8 to 9 points. There was some hedge selling and operators were reducing their open interest before the Bureau Report. Later on prices rallied on trade calling and the steadiness was maintained by buying orders from Bombay. Towards the clos: the market again became weak on advance in sterling and poor opening odvices from New York. There was some continental profit-taking and the market closed barely steady at a decline of 13 to 11 points.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet and closed 10 points lower with May 4.09.

Egyptian futures were weak on increased selling and Sakels declined 5 to 20 points while Uppers lost 14 to 21 points.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign Friends::—

Liverpool:—Consider present demand satisfactory. Market expects bearish Bureau but do not think market may go much lower.

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. Liverpool, cable:—

Market expects a bearish Bureaus but do not think market will go much lower.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

Alexandria cables some hedge selling in consequence of reports Government selling.

Improvement exchange caused weakness Liverpool but Lancashire continues doing good business.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-38 a.m.—Liverpool: Some selling on stop loss orders absorbed by trade fixing call sales; better Exchange; some Indian buying.

5-27 p.m.—Considerable straddle selling well absorbed by trade.

Messrs. Bruel and C.o have received the following cable dated 4th inst (5-38 p.m.) from their Liverpopol friends Messrs. Reynolds shr rdd dluu and Gibson:— ...

"We still favour Bull side and recommend purchases on all easy markets particularly so in America."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 4. Opening	Closing
November		4.78—.13
December		4.76—.13
January	4.82	4.77—.12
February		4.79—.12
March	4.86	4.81—.12
April		4.84—.12
May	4.93	4.87—.12
June		4.96—.12
July	4.99	4.93—.12
August		4.95—.12
September		4.97—.12
October		5.00—.11
November		5.02—.11
Middling Spot		5.07—.12

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.67
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.79
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.91
Oomra Good	4.29
Oomra Fully Good	4.39
Oomra Fine	4.54
Bengal Good	4.14
Bengal Fully Good	4.24
Bengal Fine	4.34
Scinde Fully Good	4.24
Scinde Fine	4.34
Scinde Superfine	4.44

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 4.
November	7.23
January	7.40
March	7.56
May	7.71
July	7.86
October	7.96
November	7.96
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	7.55

Bombay Cotton.

JAPANESE SELLING.

OPENS LOWER ON EASY AMERICAN ADVICES—LOCAL OPERATORS BOUGHT—REPORTS OF DAMAGE TO OOMRA CROP—CHINA-JAPAN SITUATION GRAVE—JAPANESE FIRMS SELLING. CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The local cotton market opened weak in sympathy easier advices from America. Broach A.M. opened at Rs. 187/4 but soon advanced to Rs. 188/8 on buying by local operators. One firm was reported to have bought 5,000 Bales and the market exhibited from tone. There were reports of damage to Berar cotton crop by rains. This year our crop is late and conditions are spotted. So far there are no important arrivals of the new crop and near months are commanding good premiums.

The firmness was not long maintained as there was selling by Japanese firms. It is reported that the China-Japan situation is becoming grave and Japanese troops are moving. This news caused nervousness among local operators. In the absence of any buying prices declined to Rs. 187/8.

The market again ruled easy on continued liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 186/8

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but it opened steady at a rise of 1 point. Towards the close there was good demand which closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	188
Oomra D./J.	164
Bengal D./J.	143/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Nov. 106.30—1.50.
Feb. 107.20—1.20
May 108.30—1.40

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Nov. 5.

150 P. Crystal & Co. Wun 179.
100 P. Crystal & Co. Aligarh 14 on
50 P. Crystal & Co. Dharesalan 277.
83 Currimbhai Tirupur 62 on
77 Bussan & Co. Nagar 163
92 Bussan & Co. Banusa 159
74 Bussan & Co. Banusa 161½
42 G. G. Kesha & Co. Ranpur 145
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Vinchhia 145
100 Chutarbhuj Jetha Porbandar Old 167½
133 Viram Ladha Manabadar 180½
71 Japan T. & Co. Hingoli 163½
150 P. Crystal & Co. Africa 282

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Bengal Superfine	154
Bengal Fine	149
Bengal F. G.	144
Sindh-Punjab Fine	149
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	144
Wardha-Hingt Fine	177
Nagpur Savner Fine	179
Yeotmal Fine	169
Arvi Fine	171
Amraoti Fine	168
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	168
Mulkapur Fine	164
Khandesh Fine	163
Muthia F. G.	153
Nanded/Purna F. G. G. S.	171
Jalna/Sailu F. G. G. S.	166
Parbhani F. G. G. S.	167
Burwah Sanavad Fine	169
Ujjain-Shujaulpur Fine	168
Broach Fine	193
Broach F. G.	182/83
Cambodia	268
Miraj/Sangli	218
Compta Good	228
Jinja	283
Busoga	288

LONDON METALS

London, Nov. 4.

Copper Braziers	£50
Yellow Metal	£40-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£12-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£9-3/4
Tin, English Ingots	£130-1/2

THE WRONG POLICY.!

It is a wrong policy to buy a medicine unless its contents are disclosed to the Medical Profession and unless the contents are such as are known from long experience to do the greatest good and the least harm.

This applies with greater force in the case of children's remedies. "BABY'S JUVENOL" (Made in India) by disclosure of its contents and the potency of its vegetable vitamins and herbal extracts has proved its case to the Medical World as well as to the Lay Public. It is now left to the wise parent to make the very best use he can of "BABY'S JUVENOL" in the best interests of his children's well-being.

(Obtainable at all leading Chemists or Stores) or through PARAGON PRODUCTS COMPANY, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

3

BOMBAY PRODUCE

EASY FEELING

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The produce market is rather weak with move sellers for forward deliveries. Groundnuts market opened at Rs. 35/4 for February delivery and declined to Rs. 34/8. Ready market is very firm and quotations are Rs. 42/43 per candy. There is scarcity of ready supplies and demand is too large. Reports from up-country state that the weather is unfavourable arrivals will be delayed by a fortnight. Exporters are finding considerable difficultty owing to rapid changes in the Continental exchanges and rise in Shipping Freights.

Wheat May	4 11 0
Linseed May	6 15 0
Castorseed	6 14 6
Cotton seed	2 12 0
Groundnuts	7 2 0
Teelseed	8 0 0
Rapeseed	8 8 0
Matooraseed	5 4 0
Myrabolams	21 0 0
Poppyseed	11 2 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

	Bales.
Khandeish	78
Central India	1,404
Barsi-Nugger	189
Hyderabad-Gaorani	91
Berar	1,638
Central Provinces	519
Dhollera	1,992
N.-W. Provinces	360
Rajputana	352
Sind-Punjab	349
Broach	414
Compta-Dharwar	276
Westerns-Northerns	202
Cotton	7,864
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,812
Linseed	1,243
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	37
Gingellyseeds	588
Groundnuts	10,865
Castorseeds	5,678
Rice	31,000
Myrabollams	2,597
Cottonseeds	3,336
Gram	307
Joowar	7,014
Maize	115
Barley	236
Bajree	300
	Tons.
Coal	6,161

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/15 Highest Rs. 34/1 Lowest Rs. 33/7/6 Closing Rs. 33/8/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 35/6 Lowest Rs. 34/5 Closing Rs. 34/7.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Nov. 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton. No Offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton. Sellers Nov/Dev. +13/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton. Sellers Nov/Dec. £12/5/0

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. Sellers Nov/Dec. £11/12/16
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton. Paid Jan/Feb. +9/5/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton. Sellers Nov/Dec. +12/12/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 4.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Sellers Dec. 16/3
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Paid & Sellers Jan/April 17/6

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quantity) Spot 6

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 4.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes. Sellers Nov/Dec. 29/3
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes. Nominal Nov/Dec. 28/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. Sellers Nov/Dec. 30/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels. Quoted Nov/Dev. 30/

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 427 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lb.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110 per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 4-11-31	3681000	4742000
Receipts Yesterday 4-11-31	121000	55000
Exports to date 4-11-31	1302000	2375000
Stock at Ports 30-10-31	4369000	3677000
Stock Interior Towns 30-10-31	1750000	1505000
Stock Liverpool 30-10-31	685000	755000
Visible Supply 30-10-31	7856000	6971000
Quantity in Sight 30-10-31	5589000	6419000
Quantity out of Sight 30-10-31	2940000	2542000

Share Market

STEEL DEFDS. DECLINE

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The share market opened rather quiet and fluctuated within a narrow range. Business was limited. The general tendency is upward and higher values are expected in the long run, there is a section which believes that if prices soar high over the Mcorat, it will be a good opportunity to sell for a quick turn. Of course in view of political uncertainty the market may react somewhat but on the whole the general tendency will be upward. The mill industry, is now in a satisfactory situation as owing to the rise in the prices of raw cotton, large stocks of manufactured goods had a sympathetic effect. Money market is keeping tight and shortly new crops will begin to move, which means more funds will be required to finance the marketing of crops. This situation will check any material improvement, but we prefer purchases in easier markets.

Bombay Dyeing and Fazul Shares ruled steady but Century shares improved on good enquiry. Nagpur Mill shares also advanced. There was better enquiry for Tata Power and Hydro shares but Tata Steel Defds. declined about Rs. 10/-. Andhra shares were firm.

The share market will remain closed on 7th, 9th and 10th inst. for Diwalli Holidays. Diwalli Moorat Business will take place between 6 and 7-30 p.m. on Monday.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Bombay Dyeing 681, 82, 81
Century 218, 23, 21, 23-2
Colaba 78-2 75
Crescent 56
Fazul 320, 21
Indore 313, 12
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 282, 87
New Great 133, 36, 35
Pearl 155, 87, 86, 87
Simplex 51, 52
Swadeshi 222, 25
Burma 362, 64, 62
Hydro 103-2
Tram 101, 3-7
Deff. 332, 30
Ord. 36-6, 4, 10, 8
Bundi 14-10,
Indian 168, 71, 70
Katni Ord. 151
Alcock 93-2

MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

100 Ahm. Advance	245
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	85-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	681-4
250 Bradbury P	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	223-2
500 Central India P	412-8
100 Central India	287-8
100 Colaba	78-2
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	56-4
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	321-14
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	82-8
1000 Hindustan	1185
100 Indore-Malwa	312-8
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	8-3
100 Khatau	80
100 Kohinoor	121-4
250 Laxmi	677-8
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	295
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	135
100 New City	43-12
250 Pahari	106-4
250 Pearl	187-8
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	52-8
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	225
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1080
1000 Western	680
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	59-4
50-25 Central	13-12
£10-5 Eastern	68
500 Imperial	355
500-125 Imperial Cont.	211-4
100-50 India	75
5 Union	3-0-6
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	14-10
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	170
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	562-8
100 Katni	151-4
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	170
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	15
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	110-10
1000 Andhra Val P.	925
1000 Andhra Valley	562-8
50 Bom. Tram. P.	60-8
50 Bombay Tram.	103-7
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-5
100 Tata Hydro	103-2
1000 Tata Power P.	1003-12
100 Tata Power	363-12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	658-12
100 Amritsar Patti	89
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	38
100 Mandra Bhon	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	585
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	106-12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	52-3
30 Tata Steel D	330
75 Tata Steel	30-8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	93-2
250 Bom Steam P	187-8
250 Bom. Steam	166-14
50 Bom. Telephone	39-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-11
125 Bombay Burmah Old	362-8
60 Bom. Burma New	128-2
100 Ind. Bleaching	135
15 Scindia	6-5-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	55-8
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	94-12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 4.

Chartered Bank of I A and China	£13-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£102-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£86-1/2
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£75-1/2
Indian Loan 5½ p.c	£99-1/2
	Nominal
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£39-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c Sterling Loan	£44-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£51-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£72
Consols 2½ p.c.	£56-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£96-7/8
Victoro Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-1/4
National Bank of India	£32-1/2

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 5.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|6 1|32.
D D 1|6 1|16
LONDON:—
Banking Selling T T 1|6 3|32. Nov./Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|2. Nov./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 15|32 Feb./March.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 354.
Banks Selling T T 354.
Banks Buying T T 349.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 712.
Banks Buying D D 802
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 174 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 165.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 118 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 7/8.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.76 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 1/4 5th inst.
Japan/London 2/7 1/4 4th inst.
London/Paris 96.00 4th inst.
London/Belgium 27.00 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.25 4th inst.
London/Italy 72.25 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.
Gold £5-11-15 3rd inst.; £5-10-3 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3/16 3rd inst. 18 7/8 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/16 3rd inst. 18 3/8 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready Closed 3rd inst. 31 1/2 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/4 p.c. 3rd inst. 5 3/4 p.c. 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 1/8 3rd inst. 6 1/8 p.c. 4th inst.
Imperial Bank Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 4 per cent.
3 Mos 6 per cent.
6 Mos 5 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet, Speculators Sold. Poor support.

GOVERNMENT SELLING

Alexandria, Nov. 4.

The Egyptian Government is selling out its holdings of actual cotton to mills with a view to increase the output. The market was weak with no buyers and closed at a decline of 55 to 38 points. Sakel January closed at 13.93 and Ashmouni February at 10.18.

Gold And Silver.

PRICES FIRM.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

The Gold Market is firm with good demand. The market opened at Rs. 26-5-6 and advanced to Rs. 26-7-6. The Silver market opened rather quiet owing to a decline of 5/16d. in London market. Later on prices firmed up owing to improvement in Shanghai Cross Rate. Kartik Tejimandi is Rs. 3/2.

The tendency is upward for silver but gold market is expected to fluctuate rapidly both ways following changes in Dollar-Sterling Cross Rate.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold, Ready	26 8 0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	26 7 0
Silver, Ready	61 0 0
Silver, 1st Settlement	57 8 0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 4.

Interest Day to Day Loans	4-3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4-7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	6-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 4.

T T London on Berlin	15.82-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9.30-1/2
T T London on Brussels	26.93
T T London on Madrid	42.87
T T London on Milan	72.37
T T London on Berne	19.24
T T London on Paris	95.43
T T London on Prague	125.59
T T London on New York (Closing)	3.76

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 55-2
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 84
4 per cent Loan due 1968-78 Rs. 61-8
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 91-12.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1950-60 Rs. 68
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 83.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 91-4
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 83-8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-45 Rs. 95-4
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97|10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 94-10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/10
6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 101-2.
6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 57
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 57
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 57
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 91-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 91-8.
Tone of market:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

Week ending 30th October 1931

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	891	5,589	6,419
Receipts at U. S. Ports	526	3,428	4,469
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA:—			
To Great Britain	60	193	333
To Continent	169	812	1467
To Japan, Canada, &c.,	103	661	362
Total	332	1666	2182
World's Spinners takings of American Cotton	348	2940	2542
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS:—			
Great Britain (All kinds)	54	572	475
VISIBLE SUPPLY:			
Stocks at American Ports		4369	3677
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1750	1505
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1737	1789
Total		7856	6971
Last week		7318	6573
Difference on Week		plus 538	plus 398
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		685	755

LEAVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Wheat Futures:—

	Paid
December	6sh. 2d.
March	6sh. 5-1/d.
May	6sh. 9d.

Market:—Quiet.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1931

'SADHU' NARRATES 'JAPTI ZOOLUM' IN TEMPLE.

"Held By Neck, Dragged Out And Abused."

(From Our Correspondent).
BARDOLI, Nov. 3.

The remaining witnesses from Vaghech were disposed of to-day. But before the actual work of examining the witnesses was taken up, Mr. Bhulabhai requested the court to extend the scope of inquiry to those six villages whose claim for inquiry was not admitted by the officials. His argument was that the Taluka officers had gone to those villages, accompanied by the police and their operations in those villages were a part of the same scheme. Taking their geographical positions and the time of operations into consideration the fact becomes still more apparent. The Government pleader contended that the theory based on geographical proximity and on the proximity of time ought to be dismissed. The operations in those six villages did not form a part of the general scheme. The only difference is that they were treated with a slightly higher standard for the collection of revenue. Again those villages did not come within the terms of reference because none of the Taluka officials co-operated with the police.

The Court reserved its judgment.

Among the prominent visitors was Srimati Kasturba Gandhi, for whom a chair was supplied only after making an application to the Collector. This reflects a great deal on the courtesy of the local officials.

A SADHU'S EVIDENCE.

The witness were then called in Ramdas, the Chela of Bawa Bhagwandas deposed:—I am a sadhu I was in the temple when the police raided the village. My Guru had gone out. The Collector, the Mamlatdar, Ismail Desai were also with the police. They surrounded my temple. I was engaged in Puja. Sitaram held me by the neck, dragged me out, abused me and asked me to show where the Bawa was. (Here it was found out that the outline map of the temple submitted yesterday was only drawn from memory). He took me with him to several places to find the Bawa, all the time abusing me. I did not find him though I looked for him at several houses. When I came back to the temple I found that vessels, boxes and mattresses were brought out. I know Sitaram quite well because he beat me so that I was obliged to go on Hijarat. Dahyabhai, the Circle Inspector proposed that I should give tea to the Collector, but I said that after what they have done to me and to my property it was not possible.

In his cross-examination he said: I did not complain to the Collector of the misbehaviour of Sitaram because I knew that all formed one party and had come for the same object. Sitaram was not in his uniform. I took that they had come for japti because my revenue was overdue, and they were doing 'zoolam.'

Here the Government pleader remarked that it is after all Government and 'zoolam' is a natural thing. (Loud and prolonged laughter).

The witness said: I was not a witness to what took place between my Guru and the Collector.

DAUGHTERS' ORNAMENTS.

Bai Nani.—I am the wife of Parbhu Dhana. Madhav Ranchhod came to for a loan of Rs. 100 saying that Bawa's property was attached by the police. I had only Rs. 90. They were collected from the presents my daughters received at the time of their marriage. The money has been returned.

In her cross-examination she said:—I do not know what amount we still owe to the Government. My husband was at that time working in the fields. It was exclusively her daughter's money and so it was stored up.

Lala Bhaga.—I am a native of Kurel, a village in Baroda State. I know Bawa Bhagwandas. He came to me for a loan during the monsoon. I have advanced him Rs. 150 at 8 annas interest and the sum is to be returned at the end of the next cotton season. There is no khata.

In his cross-examination he said:—I know the Bawa for the last four or five years. I am not his disciple. I go to his temple. There was none present when I lent him money. He told me that as his property was attached, he had borrowed money to pay them up. I had saved this sum out of the sale of my crop. I have also lent Rs. 150 to Bhula Vallabh of Vaghech I know Deva Dayal of Sadlav. I owe absolutely nothing to Deva Dayal.

BORROWED MONEY FROM GRAND-DAUGHTER.

Nana Lallu said—I am 75 years old. I know Hira Lallu. He is my grandson. The khata stands in his name. He is dead and has left a son named Jagan. I paid Rs. 60 during Hijarat. I was lying ill when the police came. The Talati and a policeman came to my house and threatened me with attachment if I did not pay. This frightened my daughter and daughter-in-law. So I borrowed Rs. 20 from Bhani, my daughter's daughter. She was temporarily staying with me then. I have not repaid her yet. She is a widow. The money was paid to the Talti and the police who accompanied him.

In cross-examination he said: I have received no demand notice. The policeman asked me to pay up. My daughter and my son's wife were frightened. So I paid. I sold one Vingha of land for Rs. 500 with which I cleared off my debt. Though I realised Rs. 50 from my sugar cane crop the seed along cost me Rs. 45 besides labour.

Bai Bhani said:—I am 22 years old. I am the grand daughter of Nana Lally. I am a widow. I have temporarily come to stay with my grandfather. I was in my grandfather's house when the police came. My grandfather was lying ill. They asked us to pay, and held out threats. We were frightened. I had some money which I offered to my grandfather. The money has not been returned. It is my private money.

In cross-examination she said: My husband's brother is alive. We lived in a joint family. I stayed in my husband's house even after his death, though I visit my grandfather occasionally.

MOLESTED DURING HIJRAT.

Bhai Bhani said:—I am 52 years old. I am the mother of Narottam Lala. He is at present in Delagoa Bay. He is there for a year. I paid Rs. 53 on the day previous to the police raid. I sold seven Vinghas of my land to Ranchhod Dullabh for Rs. 2300 with which I paid off my old debts. (Here she mentioned the names of her creditors and also how much she paid to each). I incurred these debts during the boyhood of my son. I was going to my field when the police came. I can see the temple from my house. Sitaram with four or five police men came to my house. I know him very well since he molested us during Hijrat. He abused us. The Talati also was with him. They demanded immediate payment, and asked me to pay up anyhow. Else they would attach my property. He posted two policemen at my house. They did not let me go to my field. I had only Rs. 50 overdue. The sum pertained to the frost year. I was frightened and I begged Sitaram to let me go out to borrow. I borrowed Rs. 20 from Bhikha Chhita. Sitaram asked me to go to the temple and hand over the sum to the Collector. I paid and took the receipt. On seeing Sitaram removed the police but threatened me that if I did not pay the rest he would order my son's arrest and bring him back from Africa. Thus terrorised I again borrowed Rs. 30 from Bhika Chhita and paid.

MOTOR CARS SOLD TO PAY UP REVENUE.

In her cross-examination she deposed:—I saw the Collector and Sitaram going to the Patel's house for tea. I did not invite them for tea. Why should I? My son was plying two motor cars on hire but as he incurred loss he sold them away to pay his debts. I have not given Rs. 600 to my son to equip him to go to Africa. He might have borrowed from somebody, from whom I know not. He has gone to Africa to earn money to pay his debt.

Bhikha Chhita deposed:—I live in Vaghech. I was at my house when the police came. Bhana Bawa, Madhav and Bai Bhani came to me for loans on that 50 to Bhijha Kuber next day after the police raid. I had surplus money because Lallu Govind or four days. I gave Rs. 20 and Rs. 16 again to him after three days. I gave Rs. 40 to Madhav Rs. 30 to Bai Bhani. I gave Rs. of Kurel repaid me his debt of Rs. 600 a fortnight ago. I have paid my revenue in full.

In cross examination the witness replied: My house is very far from the temple. I keep a 'khata' of my dealings with Lallu Govind. Rs. 600 are credited to him in the account book. I am prepared to produce my books if called upon.

As the case of the last two witnesses did not come within the terms of reference, they were dismissed.

This finishes Vaghech.

ON WITH RECRIUITING TO CONGRESS ARMY

Kamaladevi And Safia Somji Have Busy Time In U. P.

TO PROCEED TO BIHAR

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

After finishing her work in the Punjab, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya with her Secretary Miss Safia Somji is visiting now Muttra. After her work there for two days she will visit Aligarh on the sixth. Cawnpore on the seventh and Lucknow on the 8th and 9th instant. From Lucknow she proceeds to Benares where she will be on the 10th and 11th instant. On the 12th instant she arrives at Allahabad. On the 14th instant she will leave for Behar.

It is sufficiently well-known that she is touring now on bthalf of the Hindustani Seva Dal. The Congress Volunteer Organisation. At all these places she will meet women workers and will address women's as well as public meetings. It is her intention to organise women's volunteer corps wherever she goes.

COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS OF FOREGERY UNEARTHED

What A Shoemaker's Flat Contained

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, November 4.

Vienna.—What is regarded by the police as the most important Communist headquarters of forgery in the world has been unearthed here. The raiding of a workshop and studio in a shoemaker's flat resulted in ten arrests. The police discovered printing presses, passport forms for various European and oversea States, stamps, chemical substances, numerous passports already forged and facsimile signatures of nearly every passport official in the capitals of Europe.—Reuter.

SHEGAON "DEPRESSED CLASSES" SUPPORT SEPARATE ELECTORATE.

(From A Correspondent.)
SHEGAON, Nov. 4.

The Buldana District Conference of the "Depressed Classes," was held at Shegaon, on 3rd instant under the Presidentship of Mr. N. A. Kayande. The meeting unanimously resolved that the "Depressed Classes" of this district whole heartedly approved and supported Dr. Ambedkar in his bold fight for the Separate Electorate for the "Depressed classes".

HINDU-MUSLIM CONCILIATION BOARD DELEGATION SUCCESSFUL

Killakarai Villagers To Live Amicably In Future.

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

At the instance of the Madras Hindu-Muslim Conciliation Board Mr. Abdul Hakim, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, Dr. Subbaroyan, Rajaram Pandya, M.L.A., and Mr. Ahmed Meeran Rother M.L.C., visited the last week-end the Kilakarai village, 10 miles from Ramnad, where strained feelings existed between the Hindus including Adidravidas and the Muslims, and some minor disturbances were reported to have occurred resulting in several arrests. As a result of their pursuasions a settlement has been brought about whereby the communities concerned have agreed to abide by certain conditions to ensure cordial relations between them in future. There are about 15,000 Muslims and 1,500 Hindus in this village.

HINDU MAHASABHAITES TO MEET IN DELHI.

Communal And Constitutional Issues.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

It is understood that joint meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha and Central Hindu Committee of Indian Legislature will be held on the 6th November to consider the following terms:—(1) The Communal and Constitutional issues at the Round Table Conference (2) Situation in Kashmir (3) Position of Hindu Population under Muslim States.

SIR H. SAMUEL

To Lead Liberal Parliamentary Party

LL. G. ON THE "DISASTROUS COURSE"

LONDON, November 4.

Sir Herbert Samuel was elected leader of the Liberal Parliamentary Party at a meeting of the Party in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a letter to Sir Herbert Samuel, declining invitation to attend the meeting, said that he was "completely at variance with the disastrous course into which the Party has recently been guided". He added that he was not a candidate for election to any office of the group.—Reuter.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN

Declines Offer Of Peerage?

LONDON, November 4.

According to the "Evening News", Sir Austen Chamberlain has declined the offer of Peerage.—Reuter.

OUR FLAG.

The desh Sevika Sangh appeals to the citizens of Bombay: "to buy our National Flags and Torans for the Devali Decorations of their shops and houses. With the flags leaflets will be distributed explaining the significance of our flag. All the Desh Sevikas will have the badges on while selling the flags. The flags will be sold from Friday the 6th November on wards."

BERNARD SHAW GLAD TO MEET GANDHIJI

But Not At Risk Of Conversation Being Reported"

PROPOSED INDIAN HOSPITAL AT LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 5.

"I do not see why I am present," was the remark made by Mahatma Gandhi at the Reception by the Indian Medical Association at which a scheme for the Indian Hospital in London was outlined at length. "You are the best judges of this scheme," said Mahatma Gandhi, "I am really unable to pronounce an opinion."

Mahatma Gandhi was then compelled to leave, whereupon Mrs. Sarojini Naidu jocularly observed: "You expected a benediction; he has gone with a curse."

The Secretary of the Association informed "Reuter" that he invited Mr. Bernard Shaw, who replied that he would be glad to meet Mahatma Gandhi, but would prefer not to do so under the circumstances," which will expose us to the risk of our conversation being reported."——Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

ADEQUATE PROTECTION FOR SMALLER STATES URGED.

Raja Of Korea's Memorandum.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

On the plea for a larger federal legislature in the interests of smaller States a memorandum has been made by the Raja of Korea which he has circulated to the Delegates of the Round Table Conference. He says that the smaller States fear that in the Federal Houses of restricted size, their interests will not receive adequate protection owing to their meagre representation He refers in this connection to the anomalies in the constitution of the Chamber of Princes, and says that their reproduction in the Upper House will be ruinous to the interests and aspirations of smaller States. He, therefore, urges that the Upper House should be sufficiently large to provide 150 seats for States. The Lower House should also be correspondingly increased —R. T. C. Special.

EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE.

Mr. Ghuznavi's Bold Stand.

LONDON, Nov. 3

Bengal's feelings on the question of Export Duty on Jute as voiced by Sir R. C. Mitter on Tuesday is the subject of a Memorandum which Mr. Ghuznavi has submitted to the Lord Chancellor. He contends that the proceeds of duty should be provincial and not a federal source of revenue, and points out that there has been curtailment of Bengal's Land Revenue owing to the Permanent Settlement. He cites the constitutions of Australia, and United States in support of his argument, and declares that the tax should be permanent, and permanent deprivation of Bengal of the revenue from it would be an act of discrimination by the Federation against Bengal which would be bitterly resented.—R. T. C. Special.

Lord Irwin Gives At-Home To R. T. C. Delegates.

LONDON, November 4.

A large and distinguished gathering was present at an at-Home given by Lord and Lady Irwin to meet the delegates to the Round Table Conference. Almost all the delegates attended. —Reuter's R.T.C. Special.

Secretary Of State "At Home" To Round Tablers

LONDON, November 4.

Sir Samuel Hoare and Lady Hoare are giving an "at-Home" to the Round Table Conference delegates on 12th November at Cadogan Gardens.—R.T.C. Special.

Sino-Japanese Trouble Reaches Acute Stage.

DR. SZE'S STRONG PROTEST

"Japan Does Not Obey League's Suggestion But Makes Fresh Advance

SERIOUS CLASH: JAPAN SENDS REINFORCEMENTS

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Tokio.—A serious clash occurred between the Chinese and the Japanese troops on the Nonni River, where the Japanese troops are repairing the blown-up bridge.

It is reported that the Japanese Government have sent reinforcements from Taonan.—Reuter.

Dispute Enters Acute Stage.

LONDON, November 4.

Geneva.—There is lively speculation as to the next step to be taken by the Council of League of Nations in the Sino-Japanese dispute. The League circles realise that neither Japan nor China is prepared to budge. Baron Shidehara's reply to the Chinese Minister at Tokio has indicated no intention of modifying the attitude on the Manchurian dispute, which has entered a very acute stage.—Reuter

DR. SZE'S STRONG NOTE TO LEAGUE.

Japan's Growing Aggressiveness

LONDON, November 4.

Geneva.—A strong note, appealing to the League of Nations and America not to permit the League Covenant, the Kellog Pact and the Washington Nine-Power Treaty to be trampled under foot, has been addressed by the Chinese delegate, Dr. Sze, to the League. He declares in the note that since the Council of League adjourned not only has there not been the slightest preparation for the withdrawal of Japanese troops, but Japan is steadily extending and consolidating her grip on South Manchuria and making attempts to penetrate North Manchuria causing anxiety to Moscow.—Reuter.

BRIAND'S LETTER TO MR. YOSHIZAWA

"China Fulfilling It's Obligations."

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Nov. 4.

Geneva.—The League Secretariat has issued the text of the letter of M. Briand to Mr. Yoshizawa, dated 30th October, in which he reviews the Japanese question, Treaty Rights and "Fundamental Principles" raised by the Japanese delegates at the last session of the League Council. M. Briand expressed the opinion that the pledges given by the Chinese delegates cover various fundamental principles, raised by the Japanese Government, and says that the Chinese Government are determined loyally to fulfil the obligations under the League Covenant, and are prepared to give proofs of this intention by undertaking to settle the disputes regarding Treaty interpretation by arbitration or judicial settlement. M. Briand is, therefore, confident that the Japanese Government will continue to withdraw troops as rapidly as possible.

JAPAN MAKES FRESH ADVANCE.

League Anxious To Avoid Complications.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Nov. 4.

Geneva. — The League circles are again perturbed over the developments in Manchuria. Dr. Sze has lodged complaint that Japan has not only not obeyed the League's suggestion to withdraw troops, but has made a fresh advance as far as Tsitsihar.

Tokio's version of the affair is that during the fighting between the Chinese Generals Mah and Chang, the former destroyed the railway bridge over the river and the Japanese General ordered Mah and Chang to cease hostilities and sent a squad to repair the bridge under a military escort. The League circles are anxious to avoid European complications which are likely if Russia is implicated.

HIJLI AND CHITTAGONG OUTRAGES CONDEMNED.

Berar Committee's Resolution.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Nov. 4.

A meeting of the Executive of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee was held at Amraoti in the Congress House on 3rd instant, Sjt. Vamanrao Joshi presiding. Various resolutions regarding the agrarian situation of Berar, Congress President's nomination, the condemnation of the new Bengal Ordinance, Hjjli and Chittagong outrages, and congratulation of Akola and Ellichpur Congress Committees for the flood relief in neighbouring areas were passed.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

Babu Rajendraprasad, Shri Rajagopalachariar, and Dr. Ansari are proposed for the Congress Presidentship.

CONGRESS SECRETARIES SENTENCED.

Messrs. Bhagwansingh and Chikate, Joint Secretaries of Daryapur Taluka Congress Committee are sentenced, in Sessions Court, till the court rose for the day, and fined rupees 25 each or in default four months' rigorous imprisonment. It will be recalled that they were charged under Section 392 and were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment in Lower Court. The accused intend filing a revision petition.

LION CUBS AS "PASSENGERS" IN AEROPLANE

Miss Peggy On Last Laps Of Spectacular Aerial Dash

LONDON, November 4.

Bulawayo —With two lion cubs bought at Juba as "passengers" Miss Peggy Salaman took off at 1-30 p.m. for Kimberley on last laps of her spectacular aerial dash from London to Cape. After leaving Entebbe. Peggy found it impossible to continue the journey to Broken Hill owing to the danger accompanying night flying in mountainous country and shortage of petrol. She decided to proceed to Mpika (Northern Rhodesia), but was forced to land in bush owing to darkness. Before she was able to take off a number of tree stumps had to be blasted and the elephant track to be filled in.—Reuter.

LANDS AT KIMBERLEY.

Kimberley.—Peggy Salaman landed here at 6-55 p.m.—Reuter

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur and A.D.C. to H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

Lady Sykes laid the Foundation Stone of the New Ward of St. Margaret's Hospital, Poona City on Wednesday.

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